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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWS DECISIONS.—1. Anyone who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Ireland.

SHOOTING FOR ALL-IRELAND CHALLENGE SHIELD.

DUBLIN, July 5.—The shooting for the All-Ireland Challenge Shield took place at Dollymount to-day. The competitors were four members each of the Dublin, Belfast and New York clubs. The ranges were 1,000 and 1,100 yards, in each of which every participant had twenty shots. The shield was won by the Dublin marksmen, the score standing: Dublin 564, Amateur New York 558, Belfast 521.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL CUP.

The match for the *Freeman's Journal* cup to-day, resulted in a tie between Fulton, of the American team, and Doyle, of the Irish Association. The tie is to be decided by shooting at ordinary targets.

THE CLOSING MATCHES.

In the closing matches to-day Wilson, of the Belfast Club, won the Wilkes cup; Coleman and Gildersleeve, of the American team, made four bull's-eyes each, at five hundred yards. In the contest for the hundred guinea cup, Coleman won the final shot, but the cup goes to Gildersleeve under the rules, as Coleman won the Spencer cup. A strong and irregular wind blew during the shooting.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

There was an immense crowd present at Exhibition Place to-night for the distribution of prizes. The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided and distributed the prizes, which included badges for each member of the American team. The Lord Mayor, Major Leech and Sir James Mackey made speeches congratulating the Americans on their victory. Major Leech said the victory would serve as an additional tie between the two countries. Col. Gildersleeve responded. He thanked the Lord Mayor and all others in Dublin and Ireland generally for the warm hospitality and applause that had been accorded his countrymen, and assured them that the occasion would never be forgotten by the Americans. At the conclusion of his remarks he presented an elegant cup of American silver and manufacture, to be shot for annually by the Irish riflemen. The gift was enthusiastically received. Monday the American party will make an excursion to County Wicklow. A garden party in honor of the American team was given this afternoon by Mr. Vernon, at Clontarf castle. There was a large attendance of nobility and gentry.

England.

AMERICANS CELEBRATING TO-DAY.

LONDON, July 5.—Leading Americans here have prepared to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence to-day, at Crystal Palace. Minister Schenck will preside. Mr. E. P. Carpenter will open the proceedings at 5:30 P. M., and introduce General Schenck, who will deliver an address. Among the gentlemen who will be called upon to respond to toasts, are Mr. Freeman H. Morse, Gen. Wm. Stokes, Col. Forney and McCulloch Borrens, M. P. The meeting will be followed by a display of fireworks, including a magnificent illumination representing the United States Centennial Exhibition.

France.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE LEFT.

PARIS, July 3.—An important meeting of three groups of the Left was held last night. Three hundred and thirty deputies were present. A resolution was unanimously passed agreeing to abstain from unnecessary discussion, so that all necessary bills may be passed by the middle of August. Provision was made for a committee to negotiate with the Ministry, the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier and the leaders of other parliamentary groups, with the object of fixing a day for the dissolution of the Assembly.

Spain.

CLOSING ROUND THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 3.—General Jovellar has established three batteries four hundred metres from Cantalejo, and that place is being vigorously attacked. The position of General Dorregaray is critical. General Martinez Campos has closed all avenues for the escape of the Carlists into Catalonia.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—The Steamship Anglia arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 3, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months bills was 3 3-16 per cent., or 5-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Money on call 2@3 1/2. Consols for account 94 3-16. United States bonds, 5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 106½; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 105¾. Railroads—New York Central 93; Erie 19¾; preferred 22.

PARIS, July 3.—Rentes 64 francs 10 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 3.—United States bonds—5-20s 1865, 86¾.

ANTWERP, July 3.—Refined petroleum 25 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 7 3-16d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 3,000 American. Flour—Extra State 28s. Wheat—No. 2 do No. 1 spring 8s 5d@8s 10d. Corn 32s. Pork—Western 72s 6d; Eastern 82s 6d. Beef 72s 6d. Bacon—City cured 48s 6d. Lard 38s 6d. Cheese 68s. Tallow 41s. Refined petroleum 9d; spirit do 7½d.

SAM CARY AT STEUBENVILLE.

The Son of Toil Takes Back His Temperance Record—Inflation of the Currency Advocated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 3, 1875.

The Jefferson county Democratic Convention was held here to-day, and was as harmonious as such assemblages usually are. Sam Cary addressed a small crowd in front of the Court House to-night. He apologized for his previous attitude on the temperance question, denounced all legislation regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors as useless, and strongly advocated the inflation of the national currency.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle and Eastern States, southeast to southwest winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, followed by rising barometer.

The steamer Ohio, from Liverpool, has arrived at Philadelphia.

The race horse Lexington died, at Lexington, Kentucky, Thursday night.

The schooner Pacific left Chicago yesterday, with a full cargo, for Queenstown.

It is said that thirty-five bridges were destroyed by the recent floods in the south of France. The rains continue heavy and incessant.

The United States steamer Kansas has been relieved at New Orleans by the Canandaigua, and sailed last night for Pensacola and Key West.

The steamers City of Chester, The Queen and Wyoming, from Liverpool; Denmark, from London, and Adriatic, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

Base Ball—At Boston, Bostons 3, Hartfords 1. At Philadelphia, Athletics 2, Philadelphias 1. At Chicago, Chicagos 8, St. Louis Browns 3. At St. Louis, Red Stockings 8, Washingtons 0.

The new Plymouth Congregational church, of Chicago, was dedicated yesterday. The pastor, Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, preached the sermon. Revs. C. D. Helmer and E. P. Goodwin and other prominent clergymen of the city assisted.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral John Rodgers, commanding the Mare Island Navy Yard, announces the arrival of the officers of the wrecked steamer Saranac at that place on the steamer Pacific.

Among the passengers by the steamer Nurnburg, from Baltimore for Bremen, on Saturday, was a delegation representing the Baltimore Schutzen Society, to take part in the great international shooting match at Stuttgart in August.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Missouri, says that the severest rain storm for many years prevailed over the country east of that city for the past forty-eight hours, and that a great amount of damage has been done. All the railroads are more or less injured, and all trains badly delayed or temporarily suspended.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The funeral of the late Judge Stroud, of the District Court of Philadelphia, occurred Friday afternoon.

Benjamin Orne, of Philadelphia, died at his residence Saturday morning, in the eightieth year of his age.

S. Gross Fry and John P. McFadden, of Philadelphia, have been indicted for overissues of Derby Railroad stock.

Mrs. Sarah Widener, mother of the City Treasurer of Philadelphia, died on Friday at her residence, No. 1922 Fairmount avenue, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

The President has appointed Jose Enrique de Guerra Consul of the United States at La Paz, Bolivia. He has also signed the commission of Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., to be Pension Agent at New York city, *vice* Dutcher, resigned.

OCEAN GROVE.

Theology and Salt Water—A Pastoral Summer Resort—Christian Homes by the Sea—A Brief History of Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association—How to Get There—Cost of Living—Religious Bill of Fare for the Season—An Opening Course of Revivals—A Religious Court.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 1, 1875.

The expansion of religious influences into the surroundings of the summer seaside resort, though of somewhat early origin has of late years considerably increased in popularity. Over thirty years ago the Vineyard Grove Methodist Camp Meeting Association spread its tents upon the picturesque shores of Marthas Vineyard, and has since grown to be a spiritual power in the land. The success of this experiment has inspired enlarged efforts in the same direction within the past few years at Sea Cliff, on Long Island Sound and Ocean Grove, on the wave beaten coast of New Jersey. While all have their patrons from every quarter of the land each has become particularly the resort for the Methodists and members of other Protestant denominations of the States near by. Thus localized in its patronage, Ocean Grove is the resort of people from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, in the order of their numbers. Cottages and lots are owned here by residents of Philadelphia, Reading, Frankford, Wilkesbarre, Columbia, Lancaster, Sonrsville, Williamsport, Germantown, Bristol, Guthriesville, Doylestown and Phœnixville, all in Pennsylvania. In addition to these numbers of transient visitors arrive here during the season.

Ocean Grove had its origin in a desire on the part of a few individuals to find a place where the preachers of the Methodist Church after their arduous labors of the year, could find a place of summer recreation free from fashion and folly and within their means. This idea of a summer resort for ministers assumed a tangible shape through the co-operation of Rev. B. W. Osborn, who had long cherished the hope of establishing a camp meeting by the sea. The coast of New Jersey from Sandy Hook to Cape May was carefully examined with a view to location, climate and health. The site now occupied was determined upon as the best adapted to the purpose. A small tract of six acres was purchased. In an unostentatious way the ten families who congregated there passed the summer of 1869 in worship and rest.

The gratification and prospects of success afforded by this experiment encouraged a wider field of usefulness. In the winter of 1869 an association of thirteen ministers and thirteen laymen of the Methodist Church was formed, and an act of incorporation obtained from the Legislature of New Jersey, under the title of "The Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The by-laws adopted provided for the holding of camp meetings of an elevated character, especially for the promotion of Christian holiness, rigidly excluding all forms of speculation, and to afford those who wished to spend a brief season at the sea shore, an opportunity to do so at a moderate cost and free from the temptations and dissipation usually found at fashionable watering places. The surplus funds, after defraying the necessary expenses for improvements, were to be devoted to such benevolent objects as might be determined upon by the association at its regular meeting.

The work of the founders of Ocean Grove now developed to an extent not anticipated by them. To meet the demand for lots the association by purchase enlarged its bounds from the original six acres to two hundred and thirty acres and at once entered upon a system of improvements which is still continued and will be to answer the necessities of the future. Upwards of fifteen hundred lots have been surveyed, over eleven hundred of which have been sold. About four hundred cottages have been erected by the lot owners at a cost ranging from $150 $3,000. The grounds are laid out in parks and avenues, some of the latter being 200 feet in width and crossing at right angles, and with an aggregate length of five miles. The site itself is extremely well selected, with a view to picturesqueness of inland surroundings and gradeur of outlook upon the ocean. On the east it has a frontage of a half a mile upon the Atlantic ocean, with a heavy surf and good bathing. On the west runs a turnpike kept in excellent repair, and the main thoroughfare by each from Long Branch to the numerous summer resorts which fringe the coast as far as Shark river. On the north lies Wesley Lake, a beautiful sheet of fresh water about three-quarters of a mile in length, and from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards in width, and affording excellent boating. On the south is Fletcher Lake, also of fresh water, about the same size. Ocean Pathway, leading from the preacher's stand to the beach, is a fine graveled walk in the center of a park 1,500 feet long by 200 feet wide at the grove and widening to 300 feet at the sea. Excellent water is obtained at a depth from fifteen to twenty-five feet. It may fairly be said that Ocean Grove realizes in every respect the promises of the association.

The grounds at Ocean Grove are accessible from Philadelphia (foot of Market street) by the Camden and Amboy Railroad to Wanesburg, Freehold and Squan Village, and by the Burlington County Railroad to Pemberton, thence by the New Jersey Southern to Long Branch. They may also be reached from New York by the New Jersey Southern Railroad from New York to Long Branch, leaving Pier 108, North river, foot of Rector street. From both points there is daily communication throughout the year, and during the summer season four or five times daily. From the station at Long Branch a regular line of coaches conveys passengers over a broad finely graded road to Ocean Grove, a distance of six miles, fare fifty cents. Stages also carry passengers to and from Squan Village, on the New Jersey Southern Railroad.

In a temporal point of view, the principal motive which led to the establishment of Ocean Grove was, as already stated, to furnish Christian homes, where ministers of the gospel and others religiously disposed could enjoy the recreation and healthfulness of the sea shore. With this in sight the cost of living has been kept within range of the expenses at home. A tent, or cottage, and all needed supplies can be had as cheaply here as at other places, so that the expense of living may be regulated to suit the means. It is sometimes preferred to hire a tent, or cottage, and board at the restaurants and boarding houses; then the cost will be according to the place—say $1 00 per day, and upwards.

A pleasant method is for a company of eight or ten, more or less, to hire a tent or cottage for sitting and sleeping purposes, and eat at the public tables. The cost of the tent or cottage, divided, makes it light for each, and the expense of board is not great. Rooms at the public houses with board can be had at from $8 00 to $15 00 per week. The average cost at the public houses is about $12 00 per week.

The hotels, though not large, are comfortable.

The meetings for the religious season of 1875 at Ocean Grove have been appointed as follows:

A ten days' meeting for the promotion of holiness, from July 9th to 19th. Several bishops of the Methodist Church have been invited to attend this meeting, and if official duties allow, will be present and participate.

The following preachers, Providence permitting, will take part:

Rev. John Thompson, Philadelphia; F. Hodson, D. D., Chambersburg, Pa.; L. C. Matlack, D. D., Middletown, Del.; E. M. Levy, D. D., Philadelphia; E. Stubbs, Smyrna, Del.; B. M. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Lightburn, New York; T. Hanlon, D. D., J. B. Graw, D. D., New Jersey; A. Longacre, A. Cather, E. L. D. Pepper, W. Major, C. P. Marsden, J. S. Lane, George Rakestraw, Philadelphia, and many others.

A seven days' temperance meeting, August 11th and 12th. This meeting will be a conference on the different phases of the temperance cause, and the means best adapted to advance its interests, and will continue two days, or more, as the exigencies may demand.

James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa., and Rev. A. Wallace, of Philadelphia, are the Committee of Arrangements, to whom communications may be made.

Annual camp meeting for the promotion of holiness, August 17th to the 27th.

Large numbers of earnest laborers and devoted ministers will be present and participate in this meeting.

The religious season has already been inaugurated in a revival, which, considering the few who have yet arrived, has met with considerable encouragement. About eighty conversions have been made, with daily accessions. A Young Men's Christian Association is being formed, and praying bands are to scout the country round about, especially the summer resorts, until the "whole neighborhood is leavened with salvation." It is estimated that during the season not less than twenty-five thousand persons visit the grove.

Adjoining Ocean Grove is Asbury Park, purchased and laid out by a member of the Methodist Church. About two hundred cottages have sprung up here, within three years. DEB. R. K.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, July 2, says: "The quantity of coal sent from this region the last week was by rail, 84,084 tons, canal 9,710 tons; for the week 93,794 tons, against 102,305 for the corresponding week last year. The supply sent from all the regions for the week was, anthracite, 380,621 tons; bituminous, 89,429; for the week 469,450 tons, against 467,895 tons for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 1,591 tons. The supply sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 7,885,704 tons, against 10,249,822 tons to the same period last year. Decrease, 2,364,118 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 2,440,324 tons."

Economy Is Wealth.
Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Sales of Government Gold.

Secretary Bristow Contemplates Their Suspension.

Proposed Raid on Gambling Establishments.

Son of a Senator Fleeced of Several Hundred Dollars.

Fred Grant Expected at the Capital To-morrow.

Denial that Major Brown Committed Suicide for Love of Sheridan's Bride.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1875.

Gold Sales Likely to be Suspended.

It is understood that there is a probability of gold sales being again suspended after this month. The currency balance in the Treasury is looking up again, and it is supposed will soon be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. The only object of the Secretary in resuming gold sales, was to supply the needful currency for the Government's wants. Now that there seems no further necessity for this, he is disposed to go back to his policy of hoarding gold to prepare the way for specie payments.

Proposed Raid on Gamblers.

It is rumored around town that the police authorities are making ready for a grand raid on the gambling establishments here. In some quarters the faro banks are as thick as blackberries. A son of a leading Democratic Senator, whose term expired last March, lost, a few nights since, several hundred dollars in one of these establishments, and applied to the authorities for its recovery. The matter was brought before the Grand Jury, who, it is said, will indict all such establishments. In view of former experience in such matters, it is not thought that any action which may be taken will have any lasting effect.

Fred. Grant's Business Venture.

Lieutenant Colonel Fred. D. Grant will arrive in Washington Tuesday evening, to remain permanently, and will immediately enter into the banking business recently established here by Senator Sherman's nephew and himself, under the firm name of Sherman & Grant. He will resign his commissions of Lieutenant Colonel and Aid-de-Camp on General Sheridan's staff and Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry.

A Sensation Exploded.

The *Sunday Herald* of to-day says: "The paragraph going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Major W. H. Brown, late of the Fifth Cavalry, committed suicide on account of Miss Rucker having discarded him to marry Sheridan, is utterly without foundation. Major Brown, to the writer's knowledge, was not acquainted with, nor had he ever met, Miss Irene Rucker. The ring which he purchased, bearing the legend 'Be satisfied,' had reference to a lady from Virginia."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1875.

GOOD BYE, SAM!

The President has signed the commission of Benjamin Conley as postmaster at Atlanta, *vice* Sam Bard.

DEATH OF THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Thomas B. Florence, formerly member of Congress from Philadelphia, died here to-night.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NATIONAL GRANGE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange continued their session to-day. Dr. Worrall, representing the co-operative societies of England, was introduced and submitted a proposition for fraternal co-operation. D. T. Chase and J. T. Jones were appointed a committee to take the whole subject under consideration. The committee also have under consideration the removal of the headquarters of the National Grange, but reached no conclusion. A proposition looking to the improvement of the business interests of the order was referred. Five hundred dollars was voted to Patrons in Colorado suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of Workingmen in Independence Square—The Resolutions Adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—At a meeting of workingmen, in Independence Square to-night, resolutions were adopted favoring the organization of co-operative societies to be made by the Government; that no charters should be granted except on the principle of dividing the surplus after paying expenses and interest on the capital invested among all employees, in proportion to their earnings; the retracing of steps leading to forced specie payment, and the substitution of a full legal tender paper currency, making the rate of interest the measure of its volume; demanding the punishment of corruptionists and embezzlers in high positions, and appealing to Ulysses S. Grant to cut loose from the moneychangers who have of late controlled his action. Speeches were made in both English and German.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Two Rochester Policemen Shot.

ROCHESTER, July 3.—A noted gambler and thief, named John Clark, yesterday shot two police officers who attempted to arrest him for burglary. One officer will die. The other is not fatally hurt.

Charged With Willfully Wrecking Their Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Captain Lindell and Dean, chief mate, of the bark Union, lost on Puget Sound, May 7th, by striking a rock and sinking, were arrested yesterday at the instance of insurance companies for willfully wrecking the vessel. The mate made a confession, charging the captain with approaching him with plans to destroy the vessel. The design was deliberately carried out. The captain denies the charge. The Union is worth about $8,000; insured for $15,000.

The Defaulting Secretary of the Western Development Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The *Bulletin* this afternoon will publish the details of startling developments in the case of Miller, late defaulting Secretary of the Western Development Company, the substance of which is that his name is not Miller, but Woodruff; that he has a wife and family residing in New York, who supposed him to be in Australia; thence ostensibly he corresponds with them. The defalcation is greater than at first supposed. It is expected to reach $500,000 to $1,000,000. Large sales of real estate by Miller to Woodruff are discovered, being transfers to himself. He was preparing, when arrested, to desert his wife here and come for a settlement.

Alleged Libels and Conspiracy Against an Insurance Company.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Davis R. Boogher, an agent of the New York Life Insurance Company; Mortimer F. Taylor, an attorney, and Joseph Clough and Augustus H. Weber were arrested to-day, on warrants issued from the Criminal Court, for the publication in this and in New York of malicious libels and for conspiracy to injure the business and credit of the Life Association of America.

Seizure of Crooked Distilleries.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Revenue Collector Carroll, of the Second district of this State, has within a few days past seized several distilleries in Ozark Hills, Phelps county, and arrested Hamilton Redbetter, Abraham Lewis and Ed. Gentry.

Collector Malley, of the Fourth district of Texas, seized a large distillery some days ago in the woods of Harrison county, Texas, and arrested Walton and George Godfrey, its proprietors. It was a peach brandy and whisky distillery, and had never in any way conformed to law.

Bar Room Fight in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, July 4.—During a bar room fight to-night, Peter Trutt, a well-known rough who has a record of blood, stabbed James Turner, colored, in the bowels, causing his intestines to fall out and probably fatally injuring him. While running to avoid arrest, Trutt also fatally stabbed Robert McCrudle, another colored man, who was in no way connected with the row, seriously injuring him.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Great Railroad Compromise—Advance of Fares to the West.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—In conformity with the agreement between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads, the cars of the latter will be run between Washington and New York, and the sales of through tickets and checking of baggage fully resumed. Rates of fare to the West from Baltimore are advanced, as follows: Chicago, from $10 to $16 50; Cincinnati, from $10 to $12 25; St. Louis, from $15 to $18, and so on a similar basis to other points.

ANOTHER CENTENARY.

Celebration of Washington's Taking Command of the Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 3.—The centennial celebration of Washington's assumning command of the Continental army was celebrated at Cambridge to-day. Flags and bunting were liberally displayed, and many private dwellings were elaborately decorated. National salutes were fired at sunrise and sunset, bells were rung and points of historic interest denoted by appropriate inscriptions. The streets were thronged. The exercises of the day consisted of a poem by James Russell Lowell, and an oration by Prof. Peabody, of Harvard College. A prominent feature at the dinner was a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Speeches were made by Governor Gaston, Senator Boutwell, General Devens and others. This evening fireworks and illuminations prevailed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1875.

THE LATEST TILTON-BEECHER GOSSIP.

In regard to the Tilton-Beecher trial, Mr. Pearsall, of counsel for Tilton, to-day said he could give no information in regard to further movements in the case, and returned the same answer to a specific inquiry as to the truth of the report that an attempt would be made by Mr. Tilton to have General Tracy indicted for purjury.

Mr. Shearman said he believed there was no foundation for the report that measures would be taken for the arrest of Moulton in connection with the Loeder-Price affidavits.

Mr. Beach says the disagreement is as good as a verdict for six cents, which was all the jurors ever aimed at. He insists as it shows Tilton has relieved himself of the calumny and aspersion that found early vent in Plymouth church circles, in the investigating committees and in the Bacon letter.

Mr. Beecher looks upon the result of the trial as gratifying all the vindication it was in the power of the court to give. For his chief vindication he looks to the future. "I am," said he, "good for twenty years work yet, and before that stone malice will have spent itself, ignorance will have become informed and misconceptions of character will be corrected. Being asked what he thought of the malignity displayed by some of his ministerial brethren, Mr. Beecher made many excuses for their conduct, but added: "If I strike back I shall never strike but once. I don't want to quarrel, and I shan't if I can avoid it; but I do not by any means propose to be led like a lamb to the slaughter." Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were at their home, on Columbia Heights, this morning. As early as eight o'clock they were required to receive congratulations of visitors, and until lunch time there was little intermission of hand-shaking and friendly talk.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton called at the District Attorney's office at 1:30 P. M. to-day, inquired for Mr. Britton, and on being informed that the District Attorney and his assistants had left the office for the day, took his departure.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1875.

THE YACHT OCTAVIA.

The yacht Octavia, which was seized by the Collector of this port on suspicion that she was about to sail with munitions of war for the Cubans, has been declared not a British vessel by the British Vice Consul. The captain of the Octavia, at the time of the seizure, ran up the English flag and claimed its protection. The Octavia was built in 1864, at Cleveland, Ohio, as a sailing vessel, and in the following year she was changed to a steam yacht by her late owner, Mr. T. W. Kennard, of this city. It is reported in Spanish circles that she is now going to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE LAST OF THE LOWREYS.

A Gotdsboro, N. C., letter says that George Applewhite, the last of the Lowrey gang, was arrested there July 1st, after a desperate struggle, and lodged in jail. There is a standing reward for his body, dead or alive. A strong guard has been placed around the prison to prevent any possible attempt at rescue.

ANOTHER JURY UNABLE TO AGREE.

The jury in the case of Charles Sprague, whose trial for counterfeiting internal revenue stamps has occupied the last two days in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, after having been locked up all night, were yesterday morning discharged by Judge Benedict, they being unable to agree upon a verdict.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MONEY LETTERS.

A mail containing drafts, remittances, &c., to the amount of $34,000, directed to the Marine Bank in Wall street, was lost in the route, and the letters in question have not been recovered. The bank is secured, payment having been stopped. The missing mail contained letters from Troy, New London, Hartford, Baltimore, and several other places. An investigation is in progress.

SARATOGA REGATTA NOTES.

The Yale crew arrived at their quarters at Saratoga on Thursday, and at once began work. Captain Cook reports the crew in excellent condition. They are boarding at the Brigg's House, and their boats occupy the Saratoga Association's house, which is being enlarged for their accommodation.

The Amherst crew have made their initial practice and work well. The Wesleyans, quartered at Schumadel's, at Lake House Hotel, are all well, and in their practice pull well together with a medium stroke. The Cornell colors fly from the top of the Southern Summer Houses, at Schuyler.

The Cornell freshmen are at the Sulphur Spring Park Hotel. Both crews practice every day. The Harvards are snugly quartered in their three cottages at the White Sulphur Springs, the men practicing when the weather permits. Wells, their single scull, arrived on Thursday, much elated at his recent victory over Mudge and Wiley, on the Charles river.

The other crews are in excellent practice and condition, and at present no definite appearance that an impartial observer would find great difficulty in preferring one above another.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NEW GRANADA—MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST—DISTRESS AND STARVATION UPON THE PEOPLE.

The mail advices from Barranquilla, United States of Colombia, bring additional accounts of the destructive earthquake at Cucuta. The story of the catastrophe is confirmed in all its horrible details. A private letter, dated Salazar, May 25th, says the number of dead is calculated at three-quarters of the entire population. The few families which are saved are now on the outskirts of what was the city, living on what they can procure; but they will soon be obliged to retire, as the putrefaction of the dead will not allow them to remain. It is heartrending to see the wounded, who can have no care and who cannot remain in their present condition. Four hundred mules were killed in the streets, and as there is no one to remove them the stench is becoming terrible. The villages of Santa Cristobal, Tarina, Guasimo, Capacho, San Antonio, Labatera, San Juan de Urena, Rosario and San Cayetano are completely destroyed. The storehouse of Francisco Echalos Cachos was sacked and burned by bandits.

Another letter says such was the violence of the shock that not a single house remained standing, and monuments in the cemetery were thrown down and many of them moved a considerable distance from their original position. In thirty seconds the city of Cucuta was converted into a mass of ruins. The horrible blow resulted in the death of more than ten thousand persons, in addition to other thousands who were seriously wounded and bruised. Great numbers of haciendas have been destroyed, and hundreds of houses in the country overthrown, leaving the people homeless and consigned to poverty. Many of the trees were torn up from their roots, and small hills were opened like a melon. The cause of the great catastrophe is of course unknown, as also the precise place of its first manifestations. Some suppose that the volcano of Sohatera, which was in action in 1848, is again breaking out, while others say that a new volcano has appeared in the hills of Giracha. It is thought the Government will appoint a scientific commission to investigate the nature of the catastrophe.

A private letter from Bucaramanga, of May 24th, says that in Piedecusta the town hall is destroyed, and in Pamplona the cathedral is in ruins. A telegram from Hon. Aquilla Parra to President Perez, dated Bucaramanga, May 24th, says: "The earthquakes continue. Last night the cathedral in Pamplona fell. There is great alarm and great devastation throughout the whole valley of Cucuta." A dispatch to President Perez from Chinacota, May 24th, says the population of San Jose Rosario and San Cayetano have disappeared. Those rest of the department is in ruins. There are more than four thousand victims.

A dispatch from Socarro, dated May 24th, says the situation is assuming a frightful aspect, and sickness and starvation in Pamplona are increasing. A telegram from Chiquinquira, of May 22d, says the shocks are repeating. Two occurred last night and one to-day. There is great alarm among the people. Appeals for help were being circulated through all the cities of Colombia, and the most liberal responses were being made.

Steamer J. D. Parker Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—Information has just been received that the steamer J. D. Parker, from Cincinnati to Memphis, struck a rock going down the falls late this afternoon, and soon after sank. The passengers and a large part of the freight were removed in safety.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Seven Murderers to be Hanged in September—Contest for Chief of the Cherokees—Combination Against the Sioux—The Pease Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Colonel Boudinat, who has just returned from the Indian Territory, says twenty-seven murder cases have just been disposed of by the United States District Court at Fort Smith, Arkansas, before which all the criminal business from the Indian nation come. Out of this number there were eight convictions for murder in the first degree. Seven of those convicted, including two boys, one seventeen, the other nineteen years old, are to be hanged together on the 3d of September next. The eighth one, a negro, was killed after conviction, while attempting to escape from the guard. Much outlawry prevails in the Indian Territory, and ten men have been killed in the vicinity of Fort Smith within a few months.

A very bitter contest is now going on in the Cherokee nation for the position of chief of the nation between the Ross and Downing parties, and it is alleged that conspiracy and secret assassinations are rife. Colonel W. P. Ross, the present chief, is a candidate for re-election, and a man named Thompson is the candidate of the Downing party.

An extra from the Bozman (Montana) *Times* says that the Crows, Nez, Perces and Bannock Indians have combined against the Sioux, that three days' fighting had occurred, and that the Sioux were being overpowered. The steamer Bozman, of the Pease expedition, sunk near Hunter's Springs, about two weeks ago, and all the arms, supplies and Pease's papers were lost, but no lives.

NEW HAVEN.

Professor Marsh Ready for the Committee of Investigation.

NEW HAVEN, July 4.—The *Palladium* of to-morrow morning will contain the following letter from Prof. O. C. Marsh.

YALE COLLEGE, July 3.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the first instant, informing me of the appointment of Hon. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, Hon. W. C. Fletcher, of Missouri, and Hon. Geo. W. Lane, of New York, as a committee to investigate the affairs at Red Cloud Agency. I have as yet received no communication from the gentlemen named, but I will at once proceed to prepare a detailed statement embodying the evidence on this subject now in my possession, a copy of which I will with pleasure lay before the committee so soon as they inform me that they have organized and are ready to act.

Very truly yours, O. C. MARSH.

CHICAGO.

O'Leary Fails to Walk It.

CHICAGO, July 3.—O'Leary to-night failed to complete his task of walking 150 miles in thirty-two hours. He stopped when he had accomplished 131½ miles, having then only forty-five minutes in which to make eighteen and a half miles. He has, during the walk, made a hundred miles in nineteen hours and forty-three minutes. He was much sick to-day, and walked under great difficulties, the weather being unfavorable and the floor being uneven. He rested in all four hours and three minutes.

CASUALTIES.

Mysterious Death of a Milwaukee Merchant.

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—The body of Burr Kneeland, of the firm of Flint & Kneeland, wholesale tobaconists, was found in the river to-day. Deceased had been missing since Wednesday night. He is supposed to have met his death by foul play. He was a young man of considerable wealth. An inquest was called and postponed until Tuesday.

First Fourth of July Fatality.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Louis Donnelly, colored, while, as he claims, firing off his pistol in celebration of the Fourth, shot and fatally wounded James Donnelly, a white man. Louis Donnelly was arrested.

Freaks of Lightning.

COLUMBUS, July 4.—During a thunder storm to-day, lightning struck Hoge church, tore a house open and struck Alexander McMullin, a railroad man. The bolt struck McMullin in the back of the head, passing around his body and down his right leg, burning and burning him severely.

Young Man Drowned at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—J. Morgan Grubbs, aged eighteen, son of W. B. Grubbs, of the firm of Grubbs & Austin, wholesale clothiers, was drowned in the river at the foot of South street last night, while bathing. His body was not recovered.

FIRE RECORD.

Manchester, New Hampshire—$50,000.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 4.—The private residence of Waterman Smith, of this city, was destroyed this morning by an incendiary fire. Mrs. Smith saved her life by jumping from a second story window. Loss $50,000; insurance $20,000.

Cheyenne—$30,000.

CHEYENNE, WY., July 4.—McDaniel's theater and seven business houses on Eddy and Seventeenth streets, were burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The fire originated in the property room of the theater.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republicans of the Seventh district, Philadelphia, have nominated J. Granville Leach, Esq., for Assembly, to fill a vacancy.

The nominees of the late Prohibition State Convention, Messrs. Robert Andley Browne and Elijah F. Pennypacker, have written letters of acceptance; whereat the Philadelphia *Times*, the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and other Democratic papers are superlatively nappy.

The Democrats of Franklin county have nominated the following county ticket: Treasurer—C. W. Rhodes; Prothonotary—W. S. McAllen; Clerk of the Courts—W. Rush Gillan; Register and Recorder—Louis Wyeth; Commissioners—Charles Evans and Daniel Gelwix; Director of the Poor—Josiah Fickes; Auditors—Martin L. Hammond and W. H. Blair.

The Republicans of Union county evince a determination to do their whole duty in the pending campaign, and the example of that little county is worthy of all commendation. Besides having put in nomination a most excellent ticket, old feuds have been obliterated, and for the first time for some years a solid column of all the Republicans will be marshaled next November. Hon. Geo. F. Miller has been chosen Chairman of the County Committee, with J. Brown, McLaughlin, Esq., as Secretary. The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* of June 1st contains the proceedings of the first meeting of the

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

NO PAPER will be issued from the COMMERCIAL office to-morrow.

THE last "Friday night talk" of BEECHER was quite frivolous. It would hardly be matter for surprise should it turn out that his mind is failing.

A NEW bureau, that of Internal Commerce, has just gone into operation, the last Congress having made an appropriation to provide for the collection of statistics concerning the interior commerce of the country.

ALL the accounts from the South concur in representing the growing cotton crop as the largest and best ever seen in the South. The crop is a little backward in some sections, but uniformly looks well and promises an abundant yield.

A NOTICEABLE example of the operation of the law of averages is afforded in the fact that for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1874 and 1875, the value of dry goods imported at New York, exclusive of freight and duties, was as follows:

For 1873-4	$106,706,644
For 1874-5	108,503,249

THE latest report of the Bureau of Statistics shows the imports of the United States for eleven months ending May 31st, to have been $496,444,228, and the exports $490,174,599. As compared with the same period of last year there has been a falling off of imports of $36,104,289, and of exports $167,680,031.

THE Postoffice Departments of the United States and Canada have just perfected arrangements under which, on and after the first of August, there is to be a direct exchange of money orders between the two countries for sums not exceeding fifty dollars to each other, when issued here, and not exceeding forty dollars gold when issued there.

GEN. ROBERTS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, was not much of a soldier so far as fighting is concerned. He resigned because FITZ JOHN PORTER was cashiered, and so escaped all the murderous encounters that followed that event. His sympathies for the rebels were so keen that he could not bear to see a friend cashiered for being a rebel soldier in Union regimentals.

IT IS understood that the Banking Department at Washington will appeal the case of the Monongahela National Bank, of Brownsville, recently decided against the Government by Judge McKENNAN, to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is to be hoped such a course may be pursued. The principle involved is of great importance, and no uncertainty should be allowed to prevail concerning it.

PROMINENT Ohio Democrats admit that the prospects are exceedingly gloomy for their party in that State. Some of them regard it as certain that the driving off of Liberal Republicans and a large part of the German vote by the currency plank in the platform will insure defeat. They also complain that it will be impossible to raise the money in the East which they had been assured, previous to the convention, would be sent them.

FULL reports of the grain harvest in California show that the total wheat crop will amount to 13,000,000 centals in round numbers, from an acreage of 2,125,720, with a surplus of 8,500,000 centals, from which deduct 675,000 centals for San Francisco consumption, leaving 7,822,000 centals for export. The total barley acreage was 543,500; yield in centals, 10,870,000; surplus, 2,765,000; from which deduct 360,000 centals for San Francisco consumption, leaving 2,500,000 centals for export.

THE progress of science is rapidly solving the question of economy in the consumption of fuel, by teaching us that carbon should be used in the gaseous form. It is even now evident that the fuel of the future, in a great number of metallurgical processes, will be gas; and the economical production or generation of this from our solid fuel, and its application, have become metallurgical questions second to few in importance. Gas engineering is shortly to be made the subject of consideration by a convention of distinguished engineers.

THE policy of the bankruptlaw is speedy as well as equal distribution of the bankrupts assets among his creditors, and the one is almost as important as the other. Hence the clause limiting the commencement of action by and against the assignee to two years after the right of action accrues. But though this clause in terms includes all suits at law or in equity, the United States Supreme Court has just decided that where the action is intended to obtain redress against a fraud concealed by the party, or which from its nature remains secret, the bar does not begin to run out until the fraud is discovered.

THE accounts brought up from all parts of the State at the late meeting of the Republican State Committee were very encouraging. The members all felt confident as to the result in their own counties, and there were no signs of dissatisfaction anywhere. In the strong Republican counties, such as Lancaster, Chester, Dauphin, Lebanon, Erie, Blair, Tioga and Bradford, old-fashioned majorities are promised; and in the Democratic counties, such as Berks, Schuylkill and Luzerne, the prospects were said to be cheering. Everyone, of course, inquired, "what will Allegheny do?" and our Republican friends in this county may rest assured that a large majority is generally felt regarding the county than regarding that of all the rest of the State together.

WE ARE heartily sick and tired of the TILTON-BEECHER case and trust that it will never be revived. The inability of the jury to agree is not to be wondered at, considering that the public generally is equally unable to render a verdict. One portion of the community conscientiously believes BEECHER to be guilty, while another portion as conscientiously believes him to be innocent; and the only verdict possible is that neither his guilt nor his innocence has been sufficiently well established to warrant a decisive judgment either way. The moral effect of the disagreement of the jury will, in the long run, tell against BEECHER, inasmuch as it proves that he was unable to make his innocence clear; and in this view we can well understand the pathetic earnestness with which Mrs. TILTON appealed to the jury not to leave her innocence in doubt by failing to find a verdict. It is a miserable, nasty case throughout, and we would gladly, if we could, forget that it ever had an existence.

IN SOME places Independence Day was celebrated on Saturday; the general observance of the event will, however, take place to-day. Ninety-nine years have passed since the members of the Continental Congress solemnly resolved that "these Colonies are and of good right ought to be free and independent States." When all hope that the British Government would yield to reason and extend a just and righteous sway was extinguished, separation became justifiable and necessary. Well-nigh a century has passed since the memorable Declaration was made. The country has had its periods of darkness, of peril and suffering; but there is probably not a man living, of sufficient information and intelligence to give weight and vitality to his thoughts, who will refuse now to admit that the prospects of the world are brighter, and the condition of the human race more happy since the American Revolution, and because of it than ever before. Whatever may be men's judgment as to particular events, whatever their views as regards the aspect of our own times, the conviction is steadily growing wider and stronger that slavery and bigotry and corruption are everywhere gradually giving way to liberty, tolerance and virtue. Wrongs are being redressed, abuses reformed, governments ameliorated, and more of equity and harmony and hopefulness are impregnating and inspiring the mass of human society. The whole earth is slowly drawing into closer unity. More and more men live in constellations and move forward in groups. We are beginning to apprehend the truth, whose recognition is the only possible ground of brotherhood for the race, that when all external differences have passed away, one element remains intact—the common basis of our nature, the human soul by which we live. Much of this is due to that subtle, invisible force which we call "the spirit of the age," but something also is doubtless due to the operation and influence of American ideas and institutions, considered distinctively as such. Throughout all the borders of the habitable globe there is

"A motion tolling in the gloom,
The spirit of the years to come
Yearning to mix itself with life."

THE St. Louis *Republican* mourns over the fact that we have in these degenerate days no statesmen, no leaders of really first-class ability; yet the *Republican* has probably done its best in connection with the Democratic party to which it belongs, to put an end to whatever statesmanship has heretofore been current in that party. It looks back, with pride, to the days when BENTON and JACKSON, SILAS WRIGHT and LEWIS CASS, and men of that class, were the prominent men in the Democratic party, and comparing the leading Democrats of to-day with these giants of the past, it naturally feels bad at the sad contrast presented. Yet the *Republican*, conscious, as it would seem, of the degradation into which its party is plunged, stands by and supports the dwarfs of to-day in their war upon the work established by the giants who preceded them. BENTON was an uncompromising hard-money man, and would have scorned to stand upon the Ohio Democratic platform of 1875; JACKSON was a thorough Union man, and would rather have hung any of the present leaders of the Democratic party in Kentucky than have stood with them upon their secession platform; LEWIS CASS would have broken his sword in two if he had been asked to indorse the double-facedness of the Iowa Democratic platform, upon which SHEPARD LEFFLER is running for Governor; and SILAS WRIGHT, a plain, blunt, outspoken man, would never have openly denounced the frauds of his party friends and yet secretly played into their hands as TILDEN has done. Yet the St. Louis *Republican* sustains LEFFLER, and ALLEN, and TILDEN, and MCCREARY in undoing the work of the Democratic fathers and statesmen of the last generation.

If the Democratic party of the past produced statesmen and leaders worthy of present veneration, it was because it was then a consistent party and faithful to its traditions; and if the Democratic party of to-day is barren of statesmen and leaders it is because it has no consistency, no common creed, no love for the past, no comprehension of the present, and no regard for the future. It supports one policy in Ohio and another in Maine, no policy in Kentucky and a mixture of all policies in Iowa. It runs hard-money men upon a rag-money platform, and temperance men upon a free-rum platform. It is all things to all men, has as many hues as the chameleon, and is as utterly void of consistency as it is bankrupt in honesty. Is it any wonder that such a conglomeration of fragments should be devoid of statesmen and leaders? Statesmen are not born in such a school. They cannot grow in such an atmosphere. A party of principles, a party with a mission, a party with a common and well-defined purpose, may develope statesmen; but a party of odds and ends can produce only such riff-raff as ALLEN, CLARK and LEFFLER. It is such papers as the *Republican* that have brought the Democratic party to this condition by supporting it in all its vagaries and infidelities; and while it may have the good sense to mourn over the result, it plainly is too blind to see how it has been brought about.

THE Republican nominations for State Senate, so far made, are all good, and leave no room for doubt that the Republicans will retain their ascendancy in that body next winter. Last winter the parties stood Republicans, 30; Democrats, 20. Eleven Senators go out this year, and there is also a vacancy in the Clearfield district, caused by the resignation of Hon. WM. A. WALLACE.

Of these twelve places the Republicans last winter held eight, viz: ALEXANDER, WARFEL, HEILMAN, LEMON, RUTAN, MCKINLEY, CUTLER and MAULAY, and the Democrats four, Messrs. PLAYFORD, WALLACE, RUWLAND and CHALFANT. Democrats will be elected to fill all four of these Democratic vacancies, and the Democrats will also probably elect a Senator in the Clarion district to succeed Mr. MACLAY; while in the other seven districts Republicans will be chosen, leaving the next Senate 29 Republicans to 21 Democrats.

In Mr. ALEXANDER'S district, the First of Philadelphia, GEO. HANDY SMITH, for three years a member of the House, has been nominated by the Republicans, and will be elected. He is deservedly popular, and will make an excellent member. Mr. WARFEL, of Lancaster, and Mr. HEILMAN, of Lebanon, will both probably be renominated and re-elected, as their districts are strongly Republican, and both stand well with their constituents. Mr. LEMON, in the Cambria and Blair district, has been renominated, and has the closest district in the State. Blair can give from 700 to 800 Republican majority, and Cambria from 700 to 800 Democratic, on a strict party vote, so that it is an even thing, apparently; but as Mr. LEMON is a very popular man, and deservedly so, we have no doubt of his election. In the Washington and Beaver district, Hon. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, of Washington, will probably be nominated to succeed Mr. RUTAN. The district is decidedly Republican, and Mr. LAWRENCE is an active and efficient worker. He has served in the Senate before, and been its Speaker, once or twice, and is well and favorably known throughout the State. In the Mercer and Lawrence district, Mr. BRAGGINS, of Mercer, has carried the nomination in his own county, but Lawrence has not yet acted. Whoever is agreed upon by the Republicans will be elected. In the Erie district no nomination has yet been made of a successor to Mr. CUTLER; but as the county will probably give 3,000 majority to the Republican State ticket, there is no room to doubt the election of a Republican.

At the worst, therefore, there is but one doubtful district, and we have no doubt whatever that Mr. LEMON will carry it triumphantly.

THE Internal Revenue Department, in a decision made last April concerning the stamp tax upon bank checks, drafts, orders or vouchers, etc., held that "drafts or bills drawn in the United States upon a foreign country need not be stamped, not being vouched in the meaning of the law, while in this country." This ruling the new Commissioner has just reversed. The statute in question, section 15, of the act of February 8, 1875, imposed the stamp tax of two cents upon every "bank check, draft, order or voucher for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company." Drafts, bills, checks or orders drawn in the United States, on a bank, banker or trust company in a foreign country, are held to be liable under the terms of the statute, and payment of the tax on these instruments will hereafter in all cases be required.

ONE of the things not generally known, says the Philadelphia *Times*, is the fact that Philadelphia had a thorough stock organization in 1816, when New York had merely a protective stock board, without rules and with little business. In 1817 the New York brokers sent one of their number over to Philadelphia by stage to investigate the stock exchange system here. It is related that this worthy and his chums, carrying important news which had just come from Europe by a packet-ship, paid the stage driver to contrive an accident and delay while they dashed on in a post chaise and bought all the floating stock in the Philadelphia market. Nevertheless the tricky visitors were furnished with all the points, and the New York Stock Exchange was founded on the Philadelphia plan in 1820.

THE extent of surface planted in cotton this year in the Southern States forms the subject of a report made by the Charleston Cotton Exchange. With the exception of South Carolina and Tennessee, every Southern State shows either as much or more surface planted than last year, the total aggregating 9,067,555 acres. This is an increase over last year of 113,922 acres, indicating an increase in the crop (other things being even), of about 57,000 bales. From these figures it appears that this year the Southern States have 14,168 square miles of land planted in cotton, quite an extensive territory to be occupied by a single crop.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The day we celebrate.

The Great Annual Patriotic Holocaust.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* was sold on Saturday.

The hay crop of Connecticut will amount to 587,000 tons, worth $7,000,000 or $8,000,000.

And still the college graduate bores the patient public with his unbridled eloquence.

Another Democratic newspaper death is threatened in Washington. They are going to start a new one.

We judge, from appearances in the country, that Maud Muller will everywhere soon be raking hay.

The New York *Evening Post* has been reduced in size four columns, and in price from five to three cents.

You can cure the appetite for intoxicating drinks by eating an orange every morning before breakfast.

Hail stones eleven and a quarter inches in circumference are said to have recently fallen in Davie county, N. C.

As a mark of esteem the King of Holland recently presented to the pianist Liszt a writing desk worth 24,000 marks.

It is a healthy sign that so many of our colleges are graduating Bacheiors of Science as well as Bachelors of Art.

Since he put his foot in it, Boss Tweed says no daughter of his shall wear striped stockings. It is too unpleasantly suggestive.

Cambridge celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of George Washington's taking command of the Continental army, on Saturday.

A very barren tract of country, located near the forks of the Solomon river, Kansas, has just been found rich in deposits of gold.

Hon. M. C. Kerr, member of Congress from Indiana, wants to be Speak-Kerr. He should change his name to Office C. Kerr.

Postmaster General Jewell is sensible. He doesn't see any necessity for any more large postoffice buildings in the cities of the country.

"Gath" has been recalled to the position lately held by him on the editorial staff of the St. Louis *Times*, under the restored management.

The general reception of articles into the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia will begin January 1, 1876, and none will be admitted after March 31.

The University of Pennsylvania is again in luck. J. Gillingham Fell, of Philadelphia, has given it $25,000 to increase its hospital accommodations.

Speaking of the whisky raids, evidence has been collected for an assessment of $317,000 against the distillers and $347,000 in fines against the rectifiers.

William Allen says that, born with Democratic instincts, he hopes to die with Democratic instincts. The in-stink of his administration is sure to killjhin.

Fully fifty thousand Detroit people went out to view the scene of the recent tornado devastation, but only twenty-seven persons attended the relief meeting.

An injured Democrat in Brooklyn sued a paper for libel and got six cents damages. He has sent the amount as his contribution to the Democratic campaign in Ohio.

The recent scientific expeditions to the great Sahara desert have reported quite favorably on the project of covering its sands with water let in from the sea.

"Little drops of water." A lady in England has incorporated in her will a provision for an annual income of about $11,500 for the reduction of the English debt.

A vessel left New York on Saturday for Liberia, the so-called "Black Man's Paradise," carrying five missionaries to look after the religious interests of the Republic.

A German squadron is to visit us next summer in return for the visit of Admiral Worden's fleet. Now let England, France, Russia and all the other nations follow suit.

Great expectations. The supposed heirs of the Lawrence Townley estate in England, worth untold millions, have been summoned to meet at Cincinnati on Wednesday.

Remarking on the fact that two hundred years ago the Governor of Virginia thanked God that the State had no newspapers, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* is reminded that it has none yet.

The New Orleans *Times*, the leading Democratic journal of Louisiana, resents the imputation that the South is for inflation as "a most extraordinary and unprovoked humbug."

Wisconsin has a "slight, slender girl" who will shear as many sheep in a day as the best man in that State, and all the young fellows' wits are going wool gathering concerning her.

Harvard graduated its first class in 1637, William and Mary in 1692, Yale in 1702, Princeton in 1748, University of Pennsylvania in 1753, Columbia 1754, Brown 1764, Dartmouth 1769, Rutger 1770.

A Baltimore grain merchant, who has returned from a business tour at the West, says that Philadelphia has the advantage of all Western points, and is more to be feared there than New York.

The statistical working of the Massachusetts license law in Boston show that 1,953 out of 2,041 applications for licenses have been granted, which is represented by a diminution of one-half in the number of liquor shops compared with "prohibition" times.

The uninitiated may imagine that "the bull's eye," so often referred to in the reports of the International Rifle Match, is something larger than a pin-head, and smaller than a good-sized hat. As a matter of fact, the bull's-eye at Dollymount was three feet square.

Judge Junius Hillyer and Bob Toombs, of Georgia, both refused to celebrate the Fourth of July this year. They say the Government established in 1776 died in 1861, and they do not intend now to attend its funeral. They propose, however, to vote the Democratic ticket, as usual.

When the Republicans had control of the Legislature in New York, they reduced the salaries paid by the city of New York to its officials to $5,171,485, but since the Democrats came into power this sum has been increased to $9,564,931. That is the way the Democrats "reform" things.

The Democratic City Council of Baltimore has expelled two of its members for taking bribes, while the Ohio Democratic Legislature refused to expel those who were proven guilty of the same crime, and both events go to show the confidence which the people should feel in the Democracy as the party of honesty and reform.

New York is now taking a State census, and the results are beginning to come to light. One ward in New York city, the 17th, increases its population only a little over 3,000 since 1870, which is a very small sum, compared with the excessive boasts of increase made by that city.

It is difficult for the Nebraska people to tell what sort of pets may be safely fondled, as both the wolves and the skunks have got the hydrophobia. The Chicago *Tribune* informs us that one of the latter species of agreeable companions bit a gentleman on the nose, and the party bitten subsequently died in great agony, with all the horrid symptoms of that madness.

PERSONAL.

Charles Nordhoff, whom no one would suspect of being anything but a New Englander by birth, is a Norwegian, and his early life was spent on Cape Cod.

And now when Minnie Sherman-Fitch snuggles that little bit of red and white up to her heart, she declares to goodness that diamond necklaces don't seem worth anything, now.

A curious story of poetic justice comes from Delaware. Daniel McConaughy, who has been confined in the State Insane Asylum for six years, is now found by a jury not to have been insane, but to have been confined by histwo brothers, William and Thomas, who owed him money. Now the brothers are violently insane and have been removed to the asylum in irons.

Longfellow's poem, to be read on Wednesday at Bowdoin College, will be published in the August number of *Harper's Magazine* the day after its delivery. It will occupy five pages of *Harper*. The title, "Morituri Salutamus," conveys the author's recognition of the impressive circumstances which have led him to write the poem, and which will render it the most memorable literary effort of the commencement season.

The New York *Tribune* tells what it calls "one of the prettiest stories of the day," to the effect that a well known clergyman married a couple, years ago, that the wife, after a lapse of years, called on the minister and told him that she had not had any babies; that she thought it was a judgment on her for not paying the person when he married her. So she paid him then, went home with a clear conscience, and now is the happy mother of a little boy.

RAILROADS AND THE PANIC.

Bird's-eye View of the Railway World of the United States for the Past Year—A Review of the Field—Comparative Statement of Earnings, Mileage, Profits and Construction—An Encouraging Outlook.

From advance sheets of the introduction to "Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1875-1876," which will be issued early next week, we copy the following:

The preceding tabular statements present a full abstract of the share-capital, indebtedness, cost, earnings, expenses, dividends, &c., &c., of the railroads of the United States in operation during the year 1874. The total length of these roads whose operations are so reported was that year 67,373 miles, against 66,237 miles in 1873, 59,323 for 1872, and 44,614 for 1871. The aggregate cost of these roads at the close of their last fiscal year respectively was $4,221,763,594, against $3,784,543,034 for 1873, $3,159,423,057 for 1872, and $2,604,627,645 for 1871. The increase of cost for the year over that of 1873 was $437,220,560, while that of 1873 over 1872 was $625,119,977. Of the total cost $1,990,997,486 was made up of share-capital, and $2,230,766,108 of various forms of indebtedness, chiefly of bonds maturing at a distant day. The proportion of share-capital to indebtedness was as 85 to 100. The average cost per mile of all the roads was $66,425, against $57,134 per mile in 1873, $55,116 for 1872, and $59,726 for 1871.

The gross earnings for the year were $520,466,016. Of this amount $379,466,935 were received for the transportation of freight, mails and merchandise, and $140,999,081 for transportation of passengers, the proportion of the former to the latter being as 39.8 is to 100. The operating expenses for the year were $330,895,058, being 63.6 per cent. of the gross earnings. The net earnings were $189,570,958, being 36.4 per cent. of the total. The gross earnings equalled 12.3 per cent. on the total cost of the roads, and the net earnings were 4.50 per cent. of the cost. The amount paid as dividends was $67,042,942,, or 3.39 per cent. on the capital stock.

As compared with the preceding year the results were as follows:

EARNINGS.

	Gross.	Net.
1874	$520,466,016	$189,570,958
1873	526,419,935	183,810,562

	From frei'ts, etc.	On passen'rs.	Divid'ds paid.
1874	$379,466,935	$140,999,081	$67,042,962
1873	389,035,508	137,384,427	67,120,709

The gross earnings to an inhabitant were $15 32, against $13 80 for 1873, $11 63 for 1872 and $9 81 for 1871. The ratio of total mileage to population in 1874 was one mile of road for every 581 inhabitants, as against 582 for 1873 and 600 for 1872.

The decrease was in consequence of the financial revulsion of 1873. That such a revulsion should occur was inevitable from the investments made in railroads and enterprises far in excess of the provisions existing for their support. The pause in construction of these works (only 1,940 miles having been opened in 1874, against an average of over 6,000 miles for the five preceding years), and the consequent withdrawal of the vast sums of money required for the construction of such an immense extent of line annually, was fully sufficient to create great embarrassment to all the interests, particularly to those engaged in the manufacture of iron. It is a gratifying fact, however, that the tonnage transported by the railroads during 1874 has exceeded that transported in the previous year, proving that the greater portion of our industries have suffered no material disturbance.

The net earnings for the past year were $189,570,958, against $183,810,562 for 1873. The reduction in the cost of operating our roads has been due in great measure to the decline in the prices of material of all kinds as well as of labor.

The mileage of railroads in the New England group of States for 1874 was 5,617, against 5,303 for 1847 and 4,573 for 1872. Their cost was $248,344,726, against $263,697,778 in 1873, and was made up of $137,125,915 of share-capital and $111,218,811 of debt. Their average cost per mile was $42,982, against $48,882 for 1873. This apparent decrease is caused by the omission of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, representing $22,500,000. If that amount be included the cost would be $270,844,726, and the cost per mile $48,397. Their gross earnings were $50,064,774, against $51,678,688 for 1873. Of the gross earnings $37,992,987 were received for the transportation of mails, freight, etc., and $22,111,787 for the transportation of passengers. The percentage of the gross earnings to the cost of roads was 20.16 per cent. The net earnings were $16,713,182, and equalled 6.73 per cent. on such cost. The earnings per head of population equalled $13 75 against $14 30 for 1873. The dividends paid amounted to $8,511,971, and equalled 6.21 per cent. On the total share-capital the ratio of total mileage to population was one mile of line to every 971 inhabitants to 686 for 1873.

The mileage of the railroads in the middle group of States for 1874 was 12,874, against 12,441 for 1873. Their cost was $1,318,399,092 against $1,126,796,107 in 1873, and was made up of $657,954,601 share-capital, and $660,464,491 of debt. Their average cost per mile was $102,408, against $90,186 for 1873. Of the gross earnings $144,786,359 were received for the transportation of freight, mails, etc., and $41,680,871 for the transportation of passengers. The percentage of gross earnings on the cost of roads was 14.14. The net earnings were $70,188,972, and equalled 5.32 per cent. of such cost. The earnings per head of population equalled $16 36, against $18 00 for 1873. The dividends paid amounted to $37,600,154, and equalled 5.7 per cent. on the share-capital. The ratio of total mileage to population was one mile of line to 769, against 772 for 1873.

The mileage of the railroads of the Western States for 1874 was 35,503 miles, against 32,973 for 1873. Their cost was $1,972,177,844, against $1,730,728,234 for 1873, and was made up of $869,610,222 of share-capital and $1,071,147,622 of debt. Their average cost per mile was $54,329, against $52,490 for 1873. Their gross earnings were $214,869,477, against $211,717,781 for 1873. Of these $158,096,011 were received for the transportation of freight, mails, etc., and $56,785,465 for that of passengers. The percentage of gross earnings to the cost of the roads was 10.89. The net earnings were $75,346,696, and equalled 3.8 per cent. of such cost. The earnings per head of population equalled $14 17 against $14 33 for 1873. The dividends paid amounted to $31,830,883, and equalled 1.92 per cent. on the share-capital of the roads. The ratio of total mileage to population was one to 445, against one to 467 for 1873.

The mileage of the railroads of the Southern States for 1874 was 13,505, against 13,968 for 1873. Their cost was $523,309,223, against $505,324,100 in 1873, and was made up of $213,974,148 of share-capital, and $309,715,075 of debt. Their average cost per mile was $35,978, against $35,772 for 1873. Their gross earnings were $52,259,241, against $53,696,409 for 1873. Of the earnings $34,782,286 were received for the transportation of freight, mails, etc., and $14,131,291 for that of passengers. The percentage of the gross earnings to the cost of the roads was 9.9; the net earnings were $17,209,332, and equalled 3.3 per cent. on such cost. The earnings per head of population equalled $4 55, against $4 76 for 1873. The dividends paid amounted to $1,068,455, and equalled only 0.50 per cent. on the share-capital of the roads. The ratio of total mileage to population was 735.

The mileage of the railroads of the Pacific States for 1874 was 1,639, against 1,612 for 1873. Their cost was $159,352,709, against $164,690,809 in 1873, and was made up of $83,112,660 of share-capital, and $76,220,169 debt. Their average cost per mile was $89,981, against $95,500 for 1873. The gross earnings were $16,774,086, against $15,276,747 for 1873. Of the gross earnings, $10,478,961 were received for the transportation of mails, freight, etc., and $6,272,666 for the transportation of passengers. The percentage of gross earnings to the cost of the roads was 10.6. The net earnings were $8,837,000, and equalled 6.1 per cent. on the share-capital.

As already remarked, the past year has been the first, in the last fifteen years, in which the cost of our railroads per mile, and for any year, exceeded those for the preceding one. The cause is to be found not so much in the condition of the industries of the country as in its currency. The past two years have given bountiful crops. There never was a period in our history in which there was such an abundance of the products of our soil and of the manufactures. In spite of all this the year has been one of unexampled dullness in every department of business and trade. This undoubtedly has been due to the fear of embarking in new enterprises, or entering upon long engagements, in the present condition of our currency. Although, with it as it is, a recovery from the present depression may be positively expected, the complete restoration of our prosperity is not to be hoped for until the currency is restored to the specie standard. Such will be the case, however, not only of business men, but of nearly the whole community. The experience of the past is on all hands admitted to be a full answer to the advocates of the continuance of our present financial system, and some plan for its restoration must be speedily devised.

The result for the past year, on the whole, cannot be considered an unfavorable one. The earnings of the roads were only $5,053,919, or 1.1 per cent. less than those for 1873. They were $52,224,961, or 10 per cent greater than those for 1872. They exceeded by $117,138,808 the earnings of 1871. These facts show how intimate are the relations which the railroad system sustains to the business of the country, how potent its influence in the development of its resources, and the how firm foundation on which it rests. Previous to 1874 the annual percentage of increase of earnings for many years exceeded ten per cent. those of the one immediately previous. A similar rate of increase for the past year would have given an aggregate of earnings of about $585,000,000. Such a result would undoubtedly have been reached but for the condition of our currency; that it was not reached is one of the many proofs of the penalty we pay for delaying the necessary reforms.

During the five years ending with 1875, 28,428 miles of new line were constructed. Among these were from 10,000 to 12,000 miles of what are termed *land-grant* roads. The construction of these was generally an extraordinary energy to prevent the lapsing of the lands granted, which was to take place provided the roads were not built within a specified time. Such roads, with perhaps the exception of the Northern Pacific, have either been built or the grants have lapsed. No considerable extent of mileage, therefore, is likely to be constructed for some years to come. The roads in operation, consequently, will receive the benefit of whatever increase of traffic takes places.

The parties largely chargeable with the excess of line not called for by any business want are the railroad companies themselves. A spirit of rivalry, or advantage to parties connected with these works, has led to the construction of a large extent of unproductive mileage. The great offenders in this direction are the Chicago and Northwestern, the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Toledo, Wabash and Western, the Michigan Southern, and the Erie. The Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Erie have in consequence been forced into liquidation. The Chicago and Northwestern and the Milwaukee and St. Paul have probably sacrificed the value of their share capitals upon wild and visionary schemes.

Although there was a slight decrease in the gross earnings of 1874 from those of 1873, the net earnings were somewhat greater. This increase has been due, in part, to the better systems of management, and to the reductions that have taken place in the price of labor and all kinds of material. As prices lower than those which have prevailed for years past must rule for several years to come, there can be little doubt that the proportion of net earnings to gross will continue to increase. Notwithstanding, therefore, the defaults that have taken place in the payment of interest, an encouraging view should be taken of this great investment, as there is none other so fully grounded in the necessities and habits of human life. The great crisis in our railroads previous to that which has just been suffered occurred in 1857-58. At that time the railroad system of the country was only partially completed. The traffic of each road, consequently, was mainly restricted to that of its own route. At the present time our lines form a vast and complete system, so that not only is every section of the country fully accommodated, but roads in portions of it most widely separated contribute largely to each other's traffic. The earnings per head of population, consequently, are now five times greater than they were in 1858. Our foreign markets have, in the meantime, been immensely enlarged, and these are not subject to the fluctuations which attend our own. These are some of the causes which have maintained the earnings of our roads during the prevailing depression up to their present high figures, which far exceed those for any previous year, except 1873. We do not look for any considerable falling off in 1875. The tonnage of our roads for 1874 was very nearly or fully equal to that of 1873, while that for 1875 is likely to exceed that of the past year. Should there be a speedy restoration of specie payments, we have every reason to believe that the rate of increase of the earnings, which for the past ten years has equalled annually fully one dollar per head of our whole population, will be indefinitely maintained.

NEVER decant coffee. Whatever else you may do about it, bring it to the table in the vessel in which it was made. A handsome urn or gorgeous coffee-pot is the grave of good coffee. When hot coffee is emptied from one vessel to another, the kitchen ceiling generally receives the essence-laden vapor which should have found its way into the cups of the breakfast table. And one word about those cups. When the coffee enters them it should find the milk or cream already there.

The reasons assigned by workingmen for striking are at times indeed ridiculous. In an English colliery safety lamps were lately introduced instead of naked lights, and five hundred men struck work in consequence of that.

Three Attainable Blessings.

A good appetite, vigorous digestion and sound sleep are three blessings that imply a good many more, and are attainable by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stomach that is invigorated by that ruling tonic rapidly disposes of the food committed to it, and at the proper time craves for more with natural earnestness, and the brain from which pain and despondency have been banished by that salutary anodyne and cheering cordial, enjoys at the hour of rest that tranquil, dreamless repose for which no other boon that Providence can bestow can compensate. Besides these most desirable results, the entire physique is strengthened and fortified against the attacks of disease by this splendid vitalizer and protective agent which, take it altogether, is about the most desirable, as it is unquestionably one of the most popular medicines in existence.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness of weight in the stomach, sour eructations sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is "just as," but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 29 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

CAPE MORA.

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No more tiresome hair-head nausea. Send for circulars to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 29 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Advice Free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. On July 1, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest commences on all sums of $5 and upwards on the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is added to the principal on 1st January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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GEO. A. BERRY, President. | JOHN A. Reel, Vice President.
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HOTELS.

SHIELDS HOUSE,

NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,

Near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

STAHLMAN & McCOY,
PROPRIETORS,

Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all the modern Improvements added.
Rooms per day, $2 00; per week, with fire, $8 00; without fire, $7 00.
The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the "CHEROKEE STRIP LANDS," in Kansas, advertised to be sold on July 15, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with the provisions of Act of Congress, May 14, 1872, has, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, been suspended for the present, on account of the financial depression in that section, resulting from the ravages of the grasshoppers.
All proposals for the lands will again be received.

S. S. BURDETT,
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For Sale!

Wagons from $55 to $500.

PLAIN AND SPRING WAGONS of every style. Also, WHEELBARROWS for all work. All warranted. Shop on Canal st.

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Two Squares Below Suspension Bridge, Allegheny River.

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WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S.

At Pittsburgh the 25th day of June, A. D. 1875.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of

WILLIAM JOHN STEELE AND EDWARD THOMAS STEELE,

Of Allegheny City, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition by the said District Court of said District.

JAMES H. LOH,
Assignee.

PLANTS! FLOWERS!

Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums,
Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Dahlias, Tuberoses, Pansies, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Also, Cut Flowers, Lawn Mowers, Garden Vases and Rustic Work, for sale by

J. R.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

G. B. HILL,

1788 No. 109 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 3, 1875.

And now the bloated bondholder rejoices in the scissoring of his coupons, the fortunate stockholder reveis in the columns of the daily press devoted to dividend notices, while many, already having reaped their semi-annual harvest, talk in a quiet way concerning "safe investments for capital." Some, we can discern, are not as jubilant as the time of year should provoke them to be, and these we fancy are for the most part the unlucky holders of railroad bonds whose interest is in default or the owners of stocks, upon which wise judgment deemed it impolitic or impossible to declare dividends at this juncture. Fortunately, however, for the general weal these last are in the minority, as the most of our local institutions, whose custom has been in the past to "make their divide" at this season, have thought it neither wise nor prudent to depart from that custom, warranted both by time and self-interest.

A word or two might be spoken here in favor of the managers of such banking, insurance and other concerns, as have failed to meet with ordinarily prosperous business during the half year just gone, or which have met with losses properly chargable against the earnings. Too frequently has it been the case that directories in emergencies of this description have not had the moral *stamina* to meet the issues squarely and to frankly own that it was unwise to declare dividends. Fearful sometimes of their positions in the companies, at others of the opinions of the stockholders as to their care and capacity in the management of the business, they have gone on making dividends to the detriment of the best interests of all concerned, weakening a failing enterprise perhaps in the very moment when retained capital or earnings might prove of vital importance to its success.

It is matter of record that in almost all the cases of bank suspension which have occurred, the stoppage has taken place within a brief period after the time when the stockholders had been deceived and cajoled by a dividend declared.

—Our civil service system, though with many defects, perhaps, is certainly without an equal in the world in one respect, and that is in point of politeness. Especially is this the case with a reference to the conduct of the financial affairs of the nation. Not a day passes but that the departments of the Treasurer and of the Comptroller of the Currency are flooded with letters of inquiry, frequently of the most absurd and trivial nature, and yet every one of these letters is answered in its turn, the answers couched in the most elegant phraseology and the desired information granted if within the bounds of possibility or propriety. It matters not whence these letters come or who the writers may be, a department clerk replies to them in form, they are signed by the proper officer and forwarded to the address of the inquirers, if decipherable, as very often indeed they are not.

The same atmosphere of politeness seems to pervade the subordinate offices, as dwells in the Treasury and the Currency Bureau, just as in a family the spirit of the parents animates the deportment of the entire household.

It is unnecessary to point to the United States Depository at Pittsburgh to exemplify this fact, the very mention of which will recall to most of our readers courteous treatment at the hands of the "Squire," the "Deacon," the "Captain," and the other Governmental employees of that office.

—The Boston *Advertiser* gives a report of the July interest and dividend payment of New England, from which it appears that the manufacturing dividends make up poorly, and besides several reductions, a large number are compelled to pass. Among these are the Atlantic, Cabot, Chicopee and Franklin. Others, which have passed twice or more, are the Bates, Dwight, Great Falls, Norwich Woolen, Salisbury and Washington mills. The Androscoggin reduces from 5 to 4 per cent., Hill 4 to 3, Lowell bleachery 6 to 4 and Middlesex 6 to 4 per cent. The Pacific mill runs its regular ten per cents semi-annual. The Cocheco paid ten per cent. June 18th, and the Salmon Falls passed at that date. The Manchester increases from 3 to 4 per cent., and the Newmarket 6 to 3 per cent. Railroad dividends, for a long time the standard on the list, begin to break and the New England 10 per cent. stocks are gradually fading away. The Connecticut River has divided five per cent. semi-annual for the last seven years, now drops to 4 per cent., and the Worcester and Nashua, paying 10 per cent. the past five years, comes down to 3½ per cent. The Boston and Lowell, all standard, which has missed but one dividend during twenty years, is compelled to "pass."

—The following is the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending with July 3, 1875:

Exchanges	$7,015,757 49
Balances	1,135,227 50
Daily average exchanges	1,169,292 91
Daily average balances	189,204 58
Exchanges, last week	6,007,757 49
Balances, last week	1,135,227 50
Daily average exchanges	1,001,292 91
Daily average balances	189,204 58
Exchanges, increase	1,008,000 00
Balances, increase	189,204 58
Daily average exchanges, increase	168,000 00
Daily average balances, increase	31,534 08

—The following is a report of the condition of the New York associated banks, as received by wire to-day:

Loans, increase	$ 2,683,400
Specie, increase	577,000
Legal tenders, increase	2,340,600
Deposits, increase	10,128,700
Circulation, decrease	1,000
Reserve, increase	4,786,025

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 5, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	117½	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122½	122½			
5-20's, 1865	118½		118½		
5-20's, 1865,	118½		118½		
5-20's, 1865, new	122		122		
5-20's, 1867, registered	120½		120½		
5-20's, 1867,	122½		122½		
5-20's, 1868	122½		122½		
10-40's, coupon	119		119⅛		
Currency 6's	125½		125½		
New 5 per cents	117¾		117¾		
Western Union Tel	79½		79½		
Quicksilver	17⅝		17⅝		
Lentz Mail	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Panama	133		133		
Adams Express	96½		96½		
Wells-Fargo Express	81		81		
American Express	42		42		
United States Express	96		96		
N. Y. Central	102¾		102¾		
Erie	14⅝		14⅝		
Michigan Central	96		96		
Michigan Southern	85½		85½		
Illinois Central	102½		102½		
Chicago & Rock Island	98½		98½		
Do. preferred	104		104		
Pittsburgh	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Wabash, common	8½		8½		
Fort Wayne	97½		97½		
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅝		27⅝		
Union Pacific	71⅝		71⅝		
Harlem	124		124		
Hannibal and St. Joe	12⅜		12⅜		
Do. preferred	30		30		
C., C. & I. C.	47		47		
Atlantic & Pac. Cons	67		67		
Cleveland & P.	91		91		
Northwestern	82½		82½		
Do. preferred	84½		84½		
Rock Island	103½		103½		
N. J. Central	113½		113½		
St. Paul	35½		35½		
Do. preferred	48½		48½		
GOVERNMENTS.					
U. S. coupons, 1881	122½	5-20's, 1867			122
5-20's, 1865	118½	5-20's, 1865, new			122½
5-20's, 1865	118⅜	New 5's			119½
5-20's, 1865	122	10-40's			119½
5-20's, 1865, new	122½	Currency 6's			125½
STATE BONDS.					
Missouri 6's	95½	Virginia, old			37½
Tennessee, old	75½	N. Carolina, new			29
Tennessee, new	57½	Virginia, new			37½

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 3, 1875.

Commercial affairs were somewhat quiet yesterday and the tone of general trade was sluggish. There was a fair business transacted in fresh fruits and vegetables, and also in dry goods, groceries and flour. The movement in other lines was rather limited. Values were generally unchanged, with the exception of the alterations produced by the advance of the season, in green truck and fruits. Eggs were firmer and advanced. Butter was depressed and would have gone lower if that had been possible; dealers hope for a reaction in the course of a week or two. We also refer our quotations on lard 1@⅛c all around. Petroleum was steady, the movement to the seaboard having been active both during the past week and for the month of June.

The New York *Shipping List* concludes an article on the business aspect of the times with the following well-chosen words:

"But notwithstanding the present depression of business, we have all the elements of great national prosperity present with us, wherever we choose to build it up anew on a more solid and enduring foundation. We have a broad continent, full of vast and varied resources, most of them as yet but partially developed, and no lack of capital and enterprise to turn them to profitable account. After the completion of the process of purgation which the country is now undergoing, after a dozen years of inflation and all the evils which it has engendered, we shall enter upon renewed prosperity. How long this process will continue, it is difficult to say, but there is no doubt the prospective fine harvests will go far towards hastening the return of better times. Meanwhile prices are gradually seeking their natural level, and with them the cost of living, which is becoming more like that of other civilized nations, though, of course, in a new country, it is not to be expected nor desired that it shall fall to the level of that in old and thickly inhabited countries."

The New York *Bulletin* gives the following summary of the wholesale boot and shoe trade of that city:

"There is but little doing in any department beyond filling small orders for filling up assortments. The wholesale houses are taking account of stock and making their estimates of amount and kinds of goods required for the fall campaign, which opens soon after the 4th of July. The jobbers are quite active in filling orders for goods from the cross-roads trade, who always find an increase of business from the summer visitors from the country. Collections in both departments are being looked after now, and we hear of but little complaint against the bills now coming due, as great care has been exercised in giving credit the past year. Prices are not as firm as could be wished, though the decline has not been very marked. City manufacturers are fast drawing their operations to a close, but few orders being received for light goods, while the samples already sent out through traveling agents have resulted in many fair orders though it is hardly time to look for these yet. Those who make second and lower grades of shoes are also about closing up for a few weeks. These latter generally express themselves fairly satisfied with the season's business, when all the adverse circumstances are taken into consideration.

We learn from an exchange that offerings of new wheat in Nashville are just coming in, with sales at $1 60@1 10 per bushel. New barley is also appearing, and sales are made at 90c. It is stated that requisitions for oats at stations on the Louisville and Nashville road for the purpose of moving grain, are unusually liberal, and the prospects on that road are represented to be the best known for ten years.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,169	Apples, bbls	22
Cheese, bxs	145	Corn, bus	400
Wheat, bus	399	Hides, pcs	580
Oats, bus	6,540	Butter, pkgs	63
Bacon, tcs	18	Potatoes, bus	2,703
Hay, bales	710		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, July 3, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending, June 5.	June 19.	June 26.	July 3.
Flour, bbls	8,870	8,815	8,805
Apples, bbls	1,101	217	193
Cheese, bxs	1,422	1,613	1,186
Corn, bus	17,040	3,245	2,000
Wheat, bus	11,075	8,278	5,220
Barley, bus	418		540
Rye, bus	380		422
Oats, bus	32,350	18,142	19,457
Butter, pkgs	350	245	230
Bacon, pcs	1,357	11,867	12,577
Bacon, tcs	290	790	595
Potatoes, bus	7,413	3,422	9,218
Hay, bales	781	2,485	3,338

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues very dull, with the total receipts for the week only aggregating 29,968 bushels. The demand is almost wholly for small lots, and the weak character of values has greatly tended to check even that demand. Wheat is very quiet but steady. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; white and Illinois do $1 30@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 26@1 30; spring wheat is steady. No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 20. *Corn* is quiet, with little doing, and prices are nominally unchanged; top mixed sales quotations have to be shaded. We quote shelled nominally at 70@72c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for high-mixed; 72@73c for low-mixed and white. We quote ear at 70@73c for yellow; 73@75c for mixed and white. *Oats* were dull at the decline previously noted. We heard of sales in jobbing lots of light mixed in sacks at 62c. We quote prime white at 52@53c per bushel; mixed 00@00c. *Rye* was nominal at $1 10@1 18. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 3@4c above these quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, at the undermentioned dates was as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
June 26, '75	9,334,907	6,890,375	2,265,270	35,708	73,281
June 19, '75	9,271,740	7,142,125	2,388,750	35,048	85,038
June 12, '75	10,402,217	7,402,500	2,472,001	38,333	90,212
June 5, '75	11,026,627	7,951,250	2,446,666	39,999	91,478
May 29, '75	11,964,667	8,139,538	2,447,043	111,523	140,515
May 22, '75	12,271,000	8,139,538	2,447,043	111,523	140,515
May 15, '75	11,9-0,-88	8,226,428	2,375,694	114,069	48,995
May 8, '75	11,-00,000	8,-00,000	2,-00,000	114,000	48,000

FLOUR—The market is rather quiet but steady. Receipts for the week were 9,840 bbls. We quote the wholesale prices of the local mill trade as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $6 80; red winter extra do $6 50@6 75; white wheat family do, the jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour, $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 75; red winter wheat flour $6 50 ₱ bbl; Graham flour $7 25@7 75; self-rising flour, in ½ packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen packages contained $3 75; oatmeal $5 50@6 00.

HAY—There is a fair feeling, with liberal receipts amounting for the past week to 2,518 bales. We quote prime timothy, on truck, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; $18 00@19 00; upland prairie nominally $16 00@17 00. Sales from store are reported at $18 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@23 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—The market is at considerably shaded prices. We quote bran at 90c @$1 00 ₱ cwt; short sizes, $1 00@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 40@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The supply of last year's crop is small, receipts having been only 174 barrels for the week, but it is fully equal to the demand. We quote strictly sound fruit at $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel; lower grades are not wanted, and are more nominal than at $2 50@3 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and inactive. We quote at 3@6c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for choice to 9@10c 3@5c for common to fair.

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SEEDS—We quote seeds: buckwheat steady at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00.

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LARD—The market is easy, and we reduce our quotations ½@¾c. We quote prime kettle, in tierces, 9½c; large kettle do 10½c; in buckets, 12@12½c; 3 pounds, 12½c; in 5 pounds, 12½c; 10 pounds, 12c; 20 pounds, 11½c; 50 pounds, 11½c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at 85@90c; extra No. 1 do 80@82c; No. 2, 75@80c.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c ₱ lb for choice, and 8c for medium.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* reviews the past week's provision market as follows: "There has been a steady improvement in the market since our last review, with only temporary checks and no going back; the strong undertone which we then reported has since developed into more general confidence under a better consumptive demand, and more speculative activity for future delivery. The clean cargo exports from the seaboard ports materially assisted in giving tone to the market, for when we can ship pork to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday of over 1,500,000 lbs in excess of corresponding week last year—both meat and lard shooting an inch ahead—while the receipts of hogs at Chicago, although that point is not keep so excessive as to produce the depression which is acceptable just now. The stock continues to gravitate toward the hands of the packers, and in spite of the settlement of all June contracts sellers have assumed control of the market. The cheapest article now for immediate wants, and at the prices current they are attracting more attention, as they ought to, for there is nothing like a loss to the packer of about one cent per pound on the average, and they are relatively the cheapest meat in market either salt or fresh. Whether there is sufficient justification for the existing prices of bulk meats is open and hard, which has taken place in the amount of stock on hand and the probable demand for the remainder of the season, is an open question, but it is conceded that it will be better for the trade, if not the season, must come, that it shall be late in the season.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

July 3.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads, including the Allegheny Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroads:

	Reets crude Bbls.	Exp's R. R. Bbls.	Exp's V. R. R. Bbls.	Exp's P. & C. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, June 28	1,053		2,182	1,887
Tuesday, June 29	1,053		1,415	2,657
Wednesday, June 30	6,289		3,091	280
Thursday, July 1	4,161		1,127	1,915
Friday July 2	5,731		913	2,653
Saturday, July 3	2,913		1,200	936
Totals for week	20,126		9,933	9,787
Since Jan. 1	458,486	1,053	81,055	170,212
To July 3, 1875	478,612	1,053	93,988	179,999
Same time 1874	934,442	58,802	230,087	
Same time 1873	942,107	28,151	388,203	
Same time 1872	542,149	79,881	267,325	
Same time 1871	528,441	50,396	250,496	
Same time 1870	584,396	82,987	241,701	
Same time 1869	422,895	91,399	177,502	
Same time 1868	614,276	75,079	217,766	

BUSINESS—The course of the market for crude petroleum has been generally upward during the week, and a net gain was established at about 7½c on the opening prices. There have been slight variations during the week, from the upward course, and at one time United at wells reached $1 00½, but settled back by Saturday to the closing figure of 97½c. Immediate shipment was firmer and closes at a higher figure proportionately to the cost of United than for a long time. The Columbia Conduit Company commenced the work of transferring its oil this week, but its full force has not yet been felt. When it is there is no doubt that it will insure great advantages to the producing interests of this city. The sales of the week were liberal, as the following table shows:

	Parkers.	Other points.
Monday	25,000	1,800
Tuesday	27,000	3,200
Wednesday	34,000	2,700
Thursday	47,500	1,500
Friday	25,000	1,500
Saturday	43,500	1,200
Total	171,500	11,900
Last week	145,000	12,700

The refined market has fluctuated slightly, having closed generally about 5@10c below the opening and closing prices of the week, which were virtually identical. The movement to the seaboard is liberal, having been 19,720 barrels by both routes during the past week.

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	13,317	20,126

The following are the crude receipts from all parts by river and rail for the past eleven years from—

January 1st to July 3d, 1875	Barrels. 478,612
Same time 1874	934,442
Same time 1873	942,107
Same time 1872	542,149
Same time 1871	528,441
Same time 1870	584,396
Same time 1869	422,895
Same time 1868	614,276
Same time 1867	650,000
Same time 1866	650,011
Same time 1865	180,056

EXPORTS OF REFINED—The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley R. R.	9,933	9,787
Pgh. and Connellsville R. R.	8,633	9,781
Total	18,566	19,720

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1 to July 3:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Penn'a. R. R.	50,326	79,891	28,151	58,902	1,053
A. V. R. R.	250,169	267,325	388,203	230,087	93,988
P. & C. R. R.					179,999
Total	300,502	347,386	416,354	437,989	275,040

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—The market was quiet and a little lower. We quote United at wells at 97½c; Union, Karns and Relief do 93¾@95c; immediate shipment $1 20@1 22½. Sales were reported, being 15,000 barrles at Parkers and 1,500 barrels at other points.

REFINED—The market was a little easy, and prices were slightly lower in Philadelphia. We quote standard white, 110 test, at 9½@9¾c, as to location; New York delivery rules at 12½@12¾c for spot and early July; Philadelphia is quoted at 12½@12¾c for spot; 12c for July delivery; Baltimore rules nominally at 10½@10¾c for prompt and first half July delivery.

OIL BARRELS—Continue dull and depressed at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 10@1 15 for country; 70@80c for second hand.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 3.—The market says: The market was unusually quiet and there was scarcely any variation from the opening till the close. United opened at $1 00 asking and was nominally at the same figures. Upper road closed at $1 27@1 30, and immediate shipment at $1 27½. Sales:

20 bbls, Upper road, spot.....$1 27½
500 bbls, Upper road, spot.....seven a. list for
500 bbls, Oil City, spot.....1 27½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot.....1 30
2,000 bbls, river district, United at wells 1 01¼
2,000 bbls, river district, United at wells 1 01¼
1,000 bbls, river district, Union.....97½
1,500 bbls, river district, Union.....98¾
1,000 bbls, river district, Pennsylvania.....99¾
1,000 bbls, river district, Pennsylvania.....1 00
2,000 bbls, river district, immediate.....1 27½
1,000 bbls, river district, immediate.....1 28¾
2,500 bbls, river district, immediate.....1 29¾

NEW YORK, July 3, closing 2.—Exporters advanced their bids ⅛c, but refiners are indisposed to meet the views of holders, and sales were dull at the decline previously noted. We heard of sales in jobbing lots of light mixed in sacks at 62c. We quote prime white at 62@ 63c per bushel; mixed 00@00c. *Rye* was nominal at $1 10@1 18. Jobbing prices of corn and oats ruled 3@4c above these quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, at the undermentioned dates was as follows:

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To July 3, 1875	478,612	1,053	93,988	179,999
Same time 1874	934,442	58,802	230,087	
Same time 1873	942,107	28,151	388,203	
Same time 1872	542,149	79,881	267,325	
Same time 1871	528,441	50,396	250,496	
Same time 1870	584,396	82,987	241,701	
Same time

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 4, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.917	72	80	S.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
2 P. M.	29.816	83	70	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.960	74	72	S.	Gentle	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.913 Highest thermom...85
Mean thermometer...78 Lowest thermom....70

Cheap Salt.

We will sell from ten (10) to one hundred barrels salt or more—cash, for No. 1 $1 10, for No. 1 extra $1 20. Salt and packages guaranteed or money refunded.

Keystone Salt Works,
Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Held in $5,000 Bail.

Saturday afternoon a hearing was had before Commissioner Gamble, in the case of David D. Davis, charged with shoving counterfeit money in connection with Fronk and Langfitt. Detective Ward was examined at some length, but no new facts, of a material nature, were elicited. Davis was held to bail for trial in the sum of $5,000, his father giving the security.

Alleged Violation of An Ordinance.

Edward Bailey is charged before Mayor McCarthy by Mr. John O'Neill, with violating the ordinance relative to blasting in the city limits. The prosecutor resides on Bismark Way, in the Thirteenth ward, and he alleges that the defendant has been blasting on Crescent street, and conducted the operations in such a reckless manner that huge pieces of stone are hurled against his house, and endanger the lives of the members of his family.

Fire in a Glass House.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was given from box 152, caused by the discovery of a fire in the packing building attached to the glass works of Messrs. Stewart, Estep & Co., corner of Twenty-second and Jane streets, South Side. The fire companies called, together with the Chief Engineer, promptly responded and succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames before the building was entirely destroyed. The damage will probably be between $200 and $300.

Holiday Excursion Tickets.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad and the connecting lines between Pittsburgh and Brocton will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates, to and from all stations on their roads on the 3d and 5th days of July, good to return until July 6, 1875.

This action on the part of these roads is worthy of commendation, and will doubtless be appreciated by the many patrons and the public generally. The trip up the beautiful valley of the Allegheny river is truly delightful, and a large cause of our citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them, to enjoy the excursion at comparatively small cost.

Trotting To-day at Friendship Park.

Two interesting trotting races will take place this afternoon, at Friendship Park. The first of these is between the horses Noise and John McC., for a purse of $500. The second is free for all horses that have never beaten 2:40, for a purse of $200. The trotting will commence at half-past two o'clock. The accommodations for spectators at the Park are of the best character, and as the races will be highly exciting, there is no doubt be an immense crowd in attendance. To people who wish to enjoy a holiday no better opportunity than this is likely to be presented.

Thorough Inspection of all Machinery Ordered.

In view of the recently discovered defects in the valve chambers of the new water works engines, Mechanical Engineer Lowry has issued the following order:

PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1875.—*Geo. Lavinder, Inspector of Machinery:* You will immediately make a careful and thorough examination of all the castings at both the shop and foundations, noting any defects that you may discover, and report the same to me in writing at your earliest convenience.

Yours, JOS. L. LOWRY,
Mechanical Engineer.

School Teachers Elected.

The directors of the Birmingham subdistrict (Twenty-eighth ward) schools have elected the following teachers: Principal—Miss Kate Knowles; Assistant Principal—Miss Maggie Hare; Teachers—Misses L. Sellers, A. Harriott, Lizzie Davis, A. Huston, Sophia Heddenick, Mary Evans, Annie Dalzell, Emma Welsh, Aggie Galbreath, Susan Rosenau, Lucy Bingay.

The directors of Morse district elected the following: Principal—C. C. Forney; Assistant Principal—D. Young; Grammar—Emma Fetter, Sinah Hughes; Medium—Maggie Moran, M. E. Bernett, Maggie McElroy; Primary—Ada McClure, Ella M. Reed, Mary Anderson, Mary Foley, Mary A. Parsons, Coiyn Hilands, Maggie Johnston.

A Successful Fishing Party.

Messrs. John H. Hampton, John K. Brown, John A. Harper, L. McIntosh and Abner U. Howard recently returned from a successful hunting and fishing excursion of two weeks, in the upper regions of Michigan. Having secured a special car they went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where they switched off on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and disembarked at Traverse City, a place of two thousand inhabitants, situated away in the northern part of Michigan, on Grand Traverse bay. In that bay may be found muscallonge, lake trout, bass, pike and pickerel in large quantities.

From Traverse City the party sailed up the small lakes and rivers as far as Petoskey, the northern terminal point of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, stopping at interesting points, camping out and hauling in all the fish that came in their way. The scenery in this region is reported to be beautiful and grandly romantic.

The party were joined by W. O. Hughart, President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. J. H. Page, General Passenger Agent; Hon. A. B. Turner, editor of the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, and others.

Outrage Upon a Young Woman.

Late on Saturday evening a young woman accosted Officer Taylor, of the city police, at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Penn streets, and reported that she had been assaulted and outraged by two men. The officer took her to the Twelfth ward station house, where she exhibited marks upon her throat and such a condition of her clothes as to bear out her story. She was without bonnet or shawl, and officers sent by Captain Graham to the spot where the reported assault had been committed, found the articles and also discovered marks of a struggle. The young woman gave the name of Sarah Maloney, and said she had been on her way from Wheeling to the vicinity of California, Washington county. While at the Monongahela wharf looking for a boat to carry her to her destination she was accosted by two individuals in an express wagon, who inquired "if she was looking for a place." When answered in the affirmative, one said his mother wanted a girl, and requested her to get in the wagon, which she did. The party drove off and in a roundabout way took her to a secluded place near the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Twelfth ward. Here one of the [illegible] her by the throat, threatening her if she while his companion [illegible]pose. She made all the [illegible], but they managed to [illegible] aloud.

An arrest [illegible] Saturday night but the [illegible]ntify the prisoner. Last [illegible] reported a clue to the outrage, and no further [illegible] been received.

The Celebration To-day.

To-day, the ninety-ninth anniversary of American Independence, will be celebrated, and being a legal holiday business will be generally suspended. All people, the boys especially, are expected to enjoy themselves, although young America is sadly grieved over the fact that the use of Chinese fire crackers has been forbidden. Losses by fire on anniversaries have made this order necessary, and it should be observed, particularly in closely built up portions of the city. There will be plenty of amusements, however, especially in the way of picnics, by which old and young folks can have a pleasant day in the pure air of the country.

The Catholic Temperance societies will have a grand parade, the arrangements for which and the officers have already been published. One of the features of the occasion will be a wagon containing an immense specimen of the American eagle in bronze. It will be patriotically decorated with banners, and with its gigantic size will present a splendid appearance.

The procession will form on Fifth avenue, right resting on Grant street; thence move to Webster; along Webster to Fulton; along Fulton to Fifth avenue; along Fifth avenue to Sixth street; from Sixth street along Penn to Seventeenth street; thence to Liberty; along Liberty to Grant; along Grant to the Diamond, where the Declaration of Independence will be read.

Duprez & Benedict's minstrels will give two performances at the Opera House, afternoon and evening, while excellent variety entertainments will also be given at Trimble's Varities.

Excursions may be enjoyed as follows:

To Ohio Pyle Falls, on the Pittsburgh Washington and Baltimore Railroad, where a basket picnic, arranged by General Passenger-agent Hough, will be held.

To Bedford Springs, Somerset, Cresson, Chautauqua lake, and elsewhere.

The Xanthas, of Allegheny City, play the Mutuals, of Meadville, a game of base ball on the grounds of the former, for the championship of Western Pennsylvania.

THE BOAT RACE SATURDAY.

Denmarsh Defeats Powell—Another Challenge.

The scull-boat race last Saturday evening, between Frank Denmarsh, of the Sheridan Boat Club, and Edward Powell, of the Columbia Club, was quite an interesting affair, attracting to the course (the Middle Monongahela,) a very large crowd.

The contestants are both well known oarsmen. Powell, however, had the advantage of his antagonist in the matter of reputation, he having engaged in several contests within a few years, in nearly all of which, we believe, he was the victor. He defeated Smith, of the Jones Club, in a three-mile scull race, defeated Siebert, of the Clipper, on the Allegheny course, won in a double-scull race at Toronto; also won in a double scull at Stoneborough last summer, and in the Columbia regatta beat Smith, Hays, Means and Brown, and carried off the gold medal. Denmarsh, on the other hand, while he has all along been considered a good oarsman, was not the possessor of so fair a record of past achievements as that of Powell. Upon this account, no doubt, Powell was the favorite up to the time of starting, and for sometime afterward.

The course—known as the middle Monongahela course—commences at a point in the river opposite Nineteenth street, South Side, and extends up the stream a mile and a half. Denmarsh had his headquarters on the south side of the river, near the starting point, while the Soho boathouse was occupied by Powell and his immediate friends and backers.

Shortly before six o'clock, the referee, Mr. Thomas Reese, got into his boat, which took a position near the north bank of the river. A few minutes thereafter the contestants left their respective headquarters and pulled out to the starting point. Denmarsh, who had won the choice of position, took the south side.

At the word "Go!" the boats shot forward in good style, Denmarsh slightly in the lead. He maintained his advantage only a couple of minutes, however, Powell, by a tremendous effort, overtaking and pulling ahead of his rival nearly a boat length. This gap was closed up in a moment, and it was "nip and tuck" between the two for a distance of a hundred yards or more, when Denmarsh took the lead, turning the buoy first. On the return, Denmarsh kept gradually increasing the distance between him and his opponent, reaching the score about six lengths ahead. Time, twenty-three minutes.

The victorious oarsman was warmly congratulated by his friends, after which the crowd returned to the city.

In the articles of agreement it was stipulated by the Denmarsh party that in case one of the contestants led the other, the leading party should not attempt to cross the bow of the other unless he was what is technically called a "dark" length ahead—viz.: that there must be a length of clear water between the boats. It is alleged that this stipulation, insisted upon by the Sheridan men, was violated by Denmarsh, who crossed Powell's bow, not having the six-hundred space specified. Powell, however, did not object to this, saying that in Denmarsh's place he would have acted in a like manner.

POWELL MAKES ANOTHER CHALLENGE.

Saturday night Powell issued the following challenge:

I hereby challenge Frank Denmarsh to row me another single-scull race of three miles for $500 or more a side, in three weeks from to-day, making it Saturday, July 24. Will meet him at Sproal's White House next Wednesday evening between seven and eight o'clock. I have this evening left ere long these two oarsmen will come together, in which event we may expect an interesting race.

INCIDENTS OF THE RACE.

As usual on such occasions, people went to the race in every conceivable way. Carriages, buggies, express wagons and skiffs were brought into requisition, while the inevitable small boy footed it all the way, or took advantage of opportunities to clamber onto the rear ends of vehicles. The roughest experience we heard of, however, was that of a newspaper man from a distant city, who, together with Mr. J. D. Cassell, a brilliant representative of the firm of F. Lazarus & Co., spectacle manufacturers, Hartford, Connecticut, chartered a "bloody punt," as one of the party termed it (meaning a skiff), and rowed all the way from the Hand street bridge to the upper end of the race course. These strangers were led to believe that the distance to the course was only a few hundred yards up the river, and they started off in high spirits. Rounding the Point, they got into the swift current near the Union bridge, when they pulled vigorously for fully fifteen minutes without making any perceptible headway. They finally succeeded in pulling through, and got along pretty well until they reached Dam No. 1, which obstacle rather astonished them. Ascertaining that they could avail themselves of the lock for a two dollar bill, the strangers contributed this amount and were once more slowly moving toward the objective point. By the time they reached the course the skiff was half full of water, and the hat of the newspaper man was used to bail it out. The journey homeward was without special interest, save that it was full of sadness to the strangers. They arrived at the Hand street bridge at a late hour of the night, with blistered hands, wet garments, and weary bodies, where they held an indignation meeting, passing some pretty strong resolutions.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. John Watson, John S. Lamble, Esq., committee, made return to the order of sale, which was approved and confirmed *nisi*.

On motion of James I. Kuhn, Esq., attorney for the Guardians of the Poor, Patrick Arnold was discharged from Dixmont and ordered into the care and custody of the Guardians of the Poor.

In the case of Mueller for use vs. H. Sentz, J. W. Over, Esq., was appointed auditor.

Jacob Biattner was allowed to adopt John Barrett.

Elizabeth Reed presented an application for a divorce from Abraham Reed, and a subpoena was granted.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

This court held a short session on Saturday, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of motions, and other routine business.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estates of John A. Mehlenbrock, Christian Schmidt, Jacob Buerkle, Reuben Clark, deceased. Widows' appraisements presented and approved *nisi*.

Ellen Dregan, deceased. Petition of administrator for leave to sell real estate of decedent. Affirmative order made.

Estate of James H. Stewart, deceased; in partition. The heirs having agreed to choose the several purparts at the valuation, a final decree was made.

Anna Hangstaffer. David Petticord appointed guardian upon choice of minor.

Estate of Emma Scott, deceased. Petition of administrator for leave to sell real estate of decedent for the payment of debts. Bond approved and order of sale made.

Estate of Robert S. Campbell, deceased. Petition of John Turfley, administrator for discharge. Rule to show cause granted.

Estate of James Martin, deceased. Return to order of sale presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Wm. Phillips, deceased. Petition presented and order made for sale of real estate, bond to be given in $40,000.

Nellie Martin *et al.* Petition presented, and D. M. Sarles, guardian, discharged.

Quarter Session—Judge Sterrett.

Willis Johnson, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, preferred by C. V. McKay, was sentenced ninety days to the Workhouse.

Robert Peters, on each of two indictments for larceny, to which he pleaded guilty, was sentenced six months to the Workhouse. Charles M'Govern and W. H. Wilson were the prosecutors.

John Garber, who pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of embezzlement, preferred by John M. Bruce, was sentenced six months to the Work House.

Patrick McTurney, convicted of seduction and *fornix et cet.*, preferred by Catherine McGovern, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two and a half years, and to give bail in $600 to pay certain sums respectively to the prosecutrix and guardians of the poor.

James McMinnaman, who pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny preferred by A. M. Crozier, was sentenced to the Workhouse for nine months.

Fremont Seville, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny as bailee preferred by John Loftis, was sentenced to undergo a period of five days' imprisonment in jail.

James Farrell, indicted for felonious assault and battery, and convicted of a misdemeanor in uniawfully cutting and wounding James Liddy, was sentenced to the Workhouse ninety days.

James Clark, convicted of robbery, charged by John Melrose, was sentenced three years to the Penitentiary, and Wm. Early, jointly indicted and convicted, was sentenced five years to the Penitentiary.

John Johnson, who pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of larceny, preferred by Solomon Cochran, was sentenced three months to the Workhouse.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. R. H. Emerson, charged with a nuisance in the management of the Pittsburgh Acid Works.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Commonwealth vs. George Zell *et al.*, John Frazier, Wm. Ney, *et al.*, Peter Douglas, Frank Hinnerman, George Holler, Jacob King, Peter Coll *alias* Taffy, Louis Daniy (2), Samuel Rosenberger, Wm. Kennedy, S. T. De Jones *et al.*, Bryson, Thomas Kavanaugh *et al.*, John Smith, John Young, Larry Gilson, George Bell, William J. Spence.

A Faithful Teacher Resigned.

Miss Nim F. Hebron, for a number of years a teacher in the Grant district, Third ward schools, has been compelled to resign owing to ill health. Miss Hebron was a faithful and successful teacher, and both directors and scholars regret the necessity of parting.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

MANY of the teachers are leaving for the country to find recreation and rest.

AN endeavor to banish drawing from the Lowell (Mass.) schools has, very properly, failed.

ALL the public school buildings will now be repaired and renovated preparatory to the fall opening.

IT IS expected that the High School faculty will have completed the examination of the papers of the applicants for admission to that institution, by Tuesday and that the result will be announced in Wednesday's papers.

ABOUT one hundred of the three hundred persons examined for teacher's certificates were successful before Superintendent Luckey. There are but few vacancies in the city schools and, consequently, directors are besieged by applicants for places.

THE full course of instruction made possible in the University of Pennsylvania by the liberal Towne bequest has been announced, and will begin on the 15th of September. The scientific department has received the name of the "The Towne Scientific School."

SPEAKING of the discrimination in the salaries of male and female teachers, the Hartford *Post* says: "The female teachers in this State, as a class, are earnest, faithful and intelligent, yet their wages are pushed down to the lowest notch. Many of them do not receive more pay than clerks or the better class of operatives in factories and shops. It is to be hoped that the remedy for this evil, for such it really is, is not far distant. There is not a single honorable reason why the wages of female teachers should not be at least three-fourths as much as the amounts paid to men. They do better work than men in many respects, and are deserving of just recognition for their services."

ANOTHER exchange says: "Forced, women may be, to take what is offered them, and in the strife for employment they might be forced to take even less, but satisfied they hardly can be, especially where the salary paid is hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together; but, admitting all the premises, we dissent from the conclusions. It is the duty of the people, through their appointed boards or committees, to pay a just recompense for all services rendered, and this should be without the slightest regard to sex, to competition, or to the wants of applicants. There may be instances where a man's head and strong will power may be useful—take him, pay him; and there are other places where a woman's delicacy, tact and grace may work wonders. Take her, in that case, and pay her, not as a woman but as a teacher. When as a people we say because you are a woman we will pay you $500, but before you are a woman you would pay you $1,000, we do an injustice to her, but a far greater injustice to ourselves, our manliness and love of justice and fair play."

THE "being too practical" is deprecated by the *National Teachers' Monthly*, which says: "At one time the great fault in examinations was that they were taken directly from the text-book used by the class, and called for little judgment or originality on the part of the pupil; but lately examiners have tried to steer clear of anything that a child could obtain from the books placed in his hands by the school authorities. It is simple cruelty to make children know all that is in their books, and all the details of mechanical and commercial business in addition. The attempt to bring children up to this pitch of hyper-preparation causes cramming—the very evil which it was intended to avoid. Children may know a principle and be able to apply it to a number of cases; yet by this class of examiners, unless they are able to apply all principles learned to all possible and conceivable cases, they are pronounced ignorant and ill-taught. * * In this attempt to apply practically in school the knowledge acquired, the teacher, much of the proper work of the school room must be neglected. We cannot make bricklayers and bank tellers, though we try never so hard. One day's experience in the shop or counting room does more to qualify a boy for his special line of duty than a year's proof. Instruction in business or mechanics at the hands of his teacher, though the latter be both earnest and ingenious. We have enough in the books to keep us busy, and our pupils busy with us. Give the boys a good scholarship, and trade and business will come to them with rapidity and ease. Their first awkwardness is but a quickening influence to the discipline and information gained at school."

PRISON BOARD MEETING.

A Condemned Boiler—Bread and Meat Contracts Awarded.

The County Prison Board met Saturday morning, Judge Sterrett in the chair. There were present Judges Ewing and Collier, Controller Warner, and Commissioners Murray and Lashel.

A DEFECTIVE BOILER.

A communication was received from W. E. Russell, boiler inspector, notifying the Board of the unsafe condition of the boiler used for heating water for the jail. On motion of Secretary Warner, the communication was referred to the Quarterly Committee for investigation and report.

The total amount of bills approved was $1,359 14.

PRISON STATISTICS.

The Secretary read the report of the Quarterly Committee, showing the number of jail prisoners received, discharged and on hand for the quarter ending the 1st inst., as follows: Statement of the number of prisoners received and discharged at the Allegheny county jail during the quarter ending June 30, 1875, and the number remaining at the end of the quarter: Court prisoners received, 445, of which 404 were males and 41 females; court prisoners discharged 428, of which 383 were males and 45 females; summary convictions received 977, of which 865 were males and 112 females; summary convictions discharged 954, of which 845 were males and 109 females; court prisoners remaining on June 30, 88, of which 83 were males and 5 females; summary convictions remaining June 30, 36, of which 28 were males and 8 females. The report was received and ordered to be filed.

MEAT AND BREAD CONTRACTS.

The following proposals for furnishing meat to the County Jail for the ensuing six months, commencing on the 15th instant: Simon Brahm, five cents per pound; Charles Richardson & Co., 4 99-100 cents per pound; William Peters, 4 99-100 cents per pound. On motion of Judge Ewing, the contract was awarded to William Peters upon his furnishing satisfactory security for the performance of the same.

The following proposals for furnishing bread to the jail for the same period were opened: Hugh Ward, 2¾ cents per pound; John Doyle, 2⅝ cents per pound. On motion of Judge Ewing the contract was awarded to John Doyle (he being the present contractor and performing his duties satisfactorily) upon his furnishing proper security.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Quarterly Committee: Judge White, Commissioner Murray and Mayor Phillips.

BROWNSVILLE AVENUE BONDS.

Further Issue Denied by the Mayor.

Mayor McCarthy not having received a satisfactory reply from the Commissioners for the improvement of Brownsville avenue has declined the further issue of bonds for that purpose. The letter of His Honor given below explains itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 3, 1875.

To the Commissioners of Brownsville and Washington avenues:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your note of the 26th ult., permit me to say that, by the terms of the latter part of the 12th section of the act of 1870, my power to "make and execute bonds in the name of the city" is expressly limited *"to an amount not exceeding* the amount of the contract price of said work, and the incidental expenses attending the same. The Commissioners are authorized to make requisition for the issue of bonds from time to time, but within the limitation, to wit: "The contract price," etc. Therefore there should be a fixed contract for the whole work to be done, otherwise neither you nor I can justly perform our several duties under the law.

If you should enter into a contract, the price of which cannot be determined till the work is completed, and from time to time during its progress make requisitions upon me for bonds [illegible] know whether I exceeded my power in making them, nor could you inform me.

Either the section referred to means that some definite contract price for the whole work shall be agreed upon or can be definitely ascertained, or it is meaningless.

I cannot exceed the power vested in me, and if I did the bonds would be worthless, and yet according to our view I have no means of ascertaining its limits.

I, therefore, respectfully decline to comply with your requisition until I am informed as requested in my former note to you.

Yours,
W. C. MCCARTHY, Mayor.

Our Centennial Tea Party.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says: We mentioned yesterday the receipt of a Centennial contribution of $5,800 from Pittsburgh. This handsome addition to the Centennial fund was the result of a Tea Party given by the Centennial women of Pittsburgh, and is another fresh evidence of the way the women of the country are at work. It is no wonder that the women need and are going to have a building for themselves next year. If they go on as they are now doing the male sex will be left quite out in the cold. The women have often been accused of "talking like teapots," but the adage will be changed to "working like teapots," if their Tea Parties continue to pour out in this generous fashion. One more such contribution from Allegheny county and the man of its capital shall be changed to Pottsburgh.

ON Saturday Health Officer Gray instituted suit before Mayor McCarthy, charging Messrs. Reed & Brubach, proprietors of a soap factory at Liberty and Twenty-fifth streets, with maintaining a nuisance. A summons was issued and a hearing fixed for next Saturday.

COUPON CIGAR STAMPS.

Protest of the Manufacturers, and Suggestions to the Revenue Department.

Our readers have already been informed of the proposed use, by the Revenue Department, of a coupon stamp for cigars, the object being to effect a closer collection of tax from that branch of manufactures. New York manufacturers, at a recent meeting, adopted a letter of protest against the change, and in answer to questions propounded to a collector by the Commissioner. Its substance is as follows:

In reply to the first question, whether the tax can be more closely collected under the proposed plan, the manufacturers reply no, and submit as reasons that, in their judgment, the uncollected tax on cigars manufactured in the United States does not exceed five per cent., and under no other system could a duty be more closely collected. In answer to the second question, if the privilege of using again old cigar boxes would afford adequate compensation for the additional labor of affixing the stamps, they also give a negative answer, because old boxes are not in a condition to be again used without an expense for repairs that would be almost as great as the cost of new boxes. In reply to the third question, with regard to the purchase of stamps by importers to be sent to foreign manufacturers, the manufacturers say it would be impracticable, as the great bulk of imported cigars are bought in open market. After setting forth some other evils and inconveniences which would arise under the proposed stamp system, as the impracticability of stamping pressed cigars, the deterioration of the cigar itself by paper and paste, and the peculiar position in which manufactures who employ many hands would be placed, if some of their employees neglected to affix the stamps or stole them, the manufacturers go on to make the following suggestions to the Revenue Department:

The system of obliging cigar manufacturers to obtain bonds, they think, should be discontinued, as it presses hard upon small but well-meaning men, who are unable to obtain bondsmen. A license system, under certain restrictions, would yield much of the missing revenue, as then most of the small manufacturers would, if from no other cause than jealousy, become so many detectives. They recommend that, instead of the caution notice, the name of the manufacturer and the burnt brand on the box, which are unnecessary, the number of the factory, district, and State, branded on the bottom of the box, should be substituted. They also recommend more vigilance in the supervision of dealers' books.

ANOTHER SHOPLIFTER.

A Female Kleptomaniac Arrested—Stolen Property Recovered.

On the 30th of last month, Mrs. Ellen Conley, who resides on Wylie avenue extension, appeared before Alderman Ballard, of the Eighth ward, and made an information charging Catharine Hannan with larceny, alleging that the accused stole from the residence of the prosecutrix a silver watch and a gold chain, valued at about $45. The magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of the alleged thief, and an officer diligently searched for several days through both this city and Allegheny without finding her. The 'Squire, at length, took the matter in hand, and last Saturday morning he obtained a clue which led to important results. The accused was found on Pine creek, about three miles from Sharpsburg, and was brought to the city and committed to jail for a hearing to-morrow. In her possession was found a number of pawn tickets, all of which the officers succeeded in tracing out a quantity of stolen goods. Among the articles found was a fine shawl, valued at $20, which has been identified by Mrs. Dierker, in whose house it was the property. The accused lived with Mrs. D. some time ago, and when she left the shawl also disappeared. There were found also two fine gold breastpins, a silver thimble marked with the name "Nannie," another shawl, gaiters, overshoes, a piece of muslin, and a large number of other articles, some of which have been identified by the owners. The watch and chain have not been recovered.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Duprez and Benedict's minstrels will give a matinee performance this afternoon, besides the regular evening entertainment. Judging from the audiences the company have had thus far, it is safe to predict crowded houses. Their engagement closes to-morrow evening.

A Contractor Sues the City.

Matterly Addis, through his counsel, J. S. Cook, Esq., has instituted two suits against the city to recover money on contracts. One is for $15,712 93, alleged to be due on a contract for grading and paving Wilkins avenue. Plaintiff alleged that after he had signed the contract and commenced the work, Councils passed an act lowering the grade of the avenue, and he went on to grade it down to the line of the new grade with the understanding that he should be paid for it. The amount claimed is for the extra work.

In the other suit he claims the amount of $1,007 27 for material for the trestle viaduct bridge.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. C. HART, of the Philadelphia *Inquarer*, was in the city on Saturday.

THE case against Henry Coulter, charged with shooting Wm. Wallee, on oath of Peter Gilg, was dismissed.

THE review of the Pittsburgh Fire Department will take place on the Monongahela wharf on Saturday afternoon next.

THE alarm from box 34, between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, was caused by the burning of soot in a chimney at Kiersch's on Penn avenue.

THE honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon George T. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, by Bethany college, at its last commencement. He graduated in the class of '68.

A SMALL boy, named Tommy Drummond, was arrested Saturday night, for the theft of Rudolph Korff's cigar store, on Penn avenue, near Twenty-seventh street.

THE police Saturday morning found on a raft in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, several hundred pounds of pipe and sheet lead, which had been stolen no doubt.

MR. JOHN SCHREITER has just painted a portrait of Captain Henry B. Hays which is highly spoken of. The Captain is represented in the uniform he wore when he commanded the Sixth United States Cavalry.

THE James Blackmore Boat Club won the prize—a single scull—offered at Fred. Aims' benefit Saturday night for the club selling the highest number of cash tickets. The Clipper, Allegheny, and Blackmore competed.

JAMES I. MARCHAND, a wealthy citizen of Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, was struck and instantly killed at Greensburg by the first section of the Pacific Express west, Saturday, while attempting to cross the track at the passenger depot.

THE alarm of fire in Allegheny Saturday morning, from box 34, was caused by the flowing of water on some five coals at Richter's confectionery, No. 45 Ohio street, producing so large a volume of smoke as to create the impression that the building was on fire.

THE Grant district (Third ward, Pittsburgh,) school directors have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: H. J. Gourley, Principal; Misses A. Ewing, Mc. Kingerlie, M. A. McClure, M. Kuhn, Agnes Saudoi, M. J. McCain, N. Y. Boice, A. Pettiford, Kate Barton, assistants.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Catholic Band was held yesterday, when the following officers were elected for the next six months: Thos. J. Walsh, President and Leader; Frank McLaughlin, Vice President; Andrew G. Weis, Secretary and Assistant Leader; Joseph Breen, Treasurer; Professor S. Arbogast, Teacher.

Ice Chests.

A large stock and great variety of ice chests, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, water coolers, filters, ice picks, and grease resisting goods of all kinds, at very low prices, at Demmler Bros., 120 and 128 Smithfield street.

F TU

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic

In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural, healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is most effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no mercurial, mineral or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature somewhat resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. Wherever indigestion is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; but when this juice is deficient, or in insufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic supplies the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all druggists.

Celery and Chamomile.

DR. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure headaches, neuralgia and nervousness, and will cure any case no matter how obstinate it may be, of either sick, nervous or neuralgic headache, or neuralgia, nervousness and sleeplessness. Price fifty cents per box, sent post free to any address, or may be ordered through any druggist. Office 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

Sold by all druggists. Harris & Ewing, agents for Pittsburgh.

Headache.

It is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills. Fifty cents a box. Sent by mail. R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TuThs

AN OLD-FASHIONED CELEBRATION.

The Glorious Fourth at Mercer—How it was Honored—A General Kaleidoscope of Banners, Eagles, Brass Bands, Smoke, Oratory, Ice Cream, Gallantry, Fast Horses, Fire-Crackers and Patriotic Excitement.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MERCER, PA., July 4, 1874.

The people of this town and county had a monster "Independence Day" celebration yesterday. The thrifty, healthy and picturesque little county capital was literally packed with people from an area extending miles and miles around. Overhead the wild eagle of liberty wheeled in exultant pride and screamed with all the unconquerable ferocity of his nature. It was our glorious privilege to thunder in the ears of a startled world all about the mighty oceans, the majestic floods, the airy summits and the big eagles—to let their patriotism burst forth in flaming corascations—to flout in the eyes of crumbling European despotism the enormous population we should have, and the infinitesimal population they would have if a great many millions of their inhabitants should conclude to come over and settle—in Mercer county, for instance. It was a day of martial music and star-spangled banners—a day of pic-nic-al prodigality—a day of glory and gunpowder—a day when party lines and the whereabouts of the baby were forgotten—a day of fireworks and flirtations with fair maidens, of roaring cannon, triumph and dusty delight. We celebrated. We stood among the starry splendors and drank from fountains of inspiration. We saw the bands with golden stripes upon their beatific breeches, and their bright coat tails floating upon the free winds of heaven. We were filled with historic memories. We listened to the reading of the glorious Declaration that was first read nearly a century ago; thought of those stern old heroes in cocked hats and knee breeches who shed their blood on the altar of American liberty, and inflated their currency beyond redemption. Our souls were filled with reveries of the revolution, and, gazing upon the Goddess of Liberty, we saw her as once she stood, with the frown of Mars upon her brow, with uplifted sword, leaning upon her starry shield and surrounded by billows of battle smoke.

Young America tore around shooting firecrackers and horse-pistols and screaming like a demon. Gallant America talked, laughed, ate ice cream and flirted terribly with the belles, drove fast horses and inwardly cursed the livery men, who that morning became so suddenly extortionate and despotic. Joseph assumed his Sunday-go-to-meeting suit and stiff collar, and Diantha arrayed herself in her snowy skirt and sash of scarlet. Middle-aged America pretended to a callousness to the surrounding whirl of glory which he did not feel, and old America shrilled with patriotic excitement at each discharge of the six-pounder, and monstrously magnified faint warlike impressions which he caught before the echo of the Revolution had died away.

And the orator—ah! He was a well-known newspaper man from your city, imported for this special occasion. His magnificent thirty minute Fourth of July oration is! With him, at least, it was a volcanic eruption of patriotism. The orator seemed to have the Declaration of Independence in the hollow of his fist. When he spoke we beheld the eagle of the United States circling in triumph above the cowering British lion, while America seemed to be spreading all over the planet. We glowed in sympathy with the orator. His snort of defiance was heroic, and when he pawed up the valley we were filled with rapture. His utterances were clothed with a vague, mysterious grandeur, and we didn't care two cents whether he was a Democrat or a Republican. We simply knew that together we mounted upward, and soared and rode upon the pinnacle of the thunders.

Badinage aside, the celebration was an extraordinary success. There must have been from ten to twelve thousand people in town, from first to last, and all, young and old, Republicans and Democrats, entered with the utmost zest and earnestness into the spirit of the day.

All our visitors, oratorical, journalistic and otherwise, expressed themselves in the most appreciative terms with regard to the hospitality of our people, and the large and liberal spirit of welcome and friendship which characterized Republicans and Democrats alike. Unfortunately, the bottle of cherry brandy which, according to your paper of a few days ago, was brewed from the fruit of the identical tree immortalized by the great G. W., and preserved for the especial delectation of the orator, had been consumed before his arrival. So many of our local politicians were anxious to get a taste of the elixir of truth that they could not wait. Well; they needed it, and he didn't.

The Soldiers' Orphans' School here is prospering finely under the wise and comprehensive management of its able and devoted Superintendent. Politics are not very lively, as yet, owing chiefly to the hot weather. We shall carry the county for the Republican party of course, but it would be foolish to disguise the fact that the repeal of the Local Option law has created some dissatisfaction. This is a pronounced temperance community—and it is all the more prosperous and happy on account of it. We shall flax the Democrats nicely, however. MERCER.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Two Jackson, Ohio, furnaces have gone into blast again.

The Steubenville, Ohio, Bolt Works are offered for sale by the Sheriff.

A spring bed manufactory is about to be started in Jersey Shore, Pa.

The Newburyport, Mass., *Herald* says that the Boyton shaft is now 100 feet deep, and the work of cross-cutting and tunnelling has been begun. Three shifts of men are kept at work day and night, and the ore house is full of rich ore.

The Philipsburg, Pa., *Journal* is credibly informed that hemlock lumber is offered in Philadelphia at seven dollars per thousand, without finding purchasers, and oak lumber at eighteen dollars, with no purchasers. And says it is no wonder that the lumber trade in that region is dull.

Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Delaware, have nearly completed two fine iron steamships for Charles Morgan, of New York. When finished they are to be engaged in the Liverpool cotton trade; plying between the latter port and Mobile, Louisiana. They are 275 feet long, and will have a storeage capacity for 4,000 bales of cotton.

Under an arrangement with the creditors the Grant Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., will resume operations next Tuesday,